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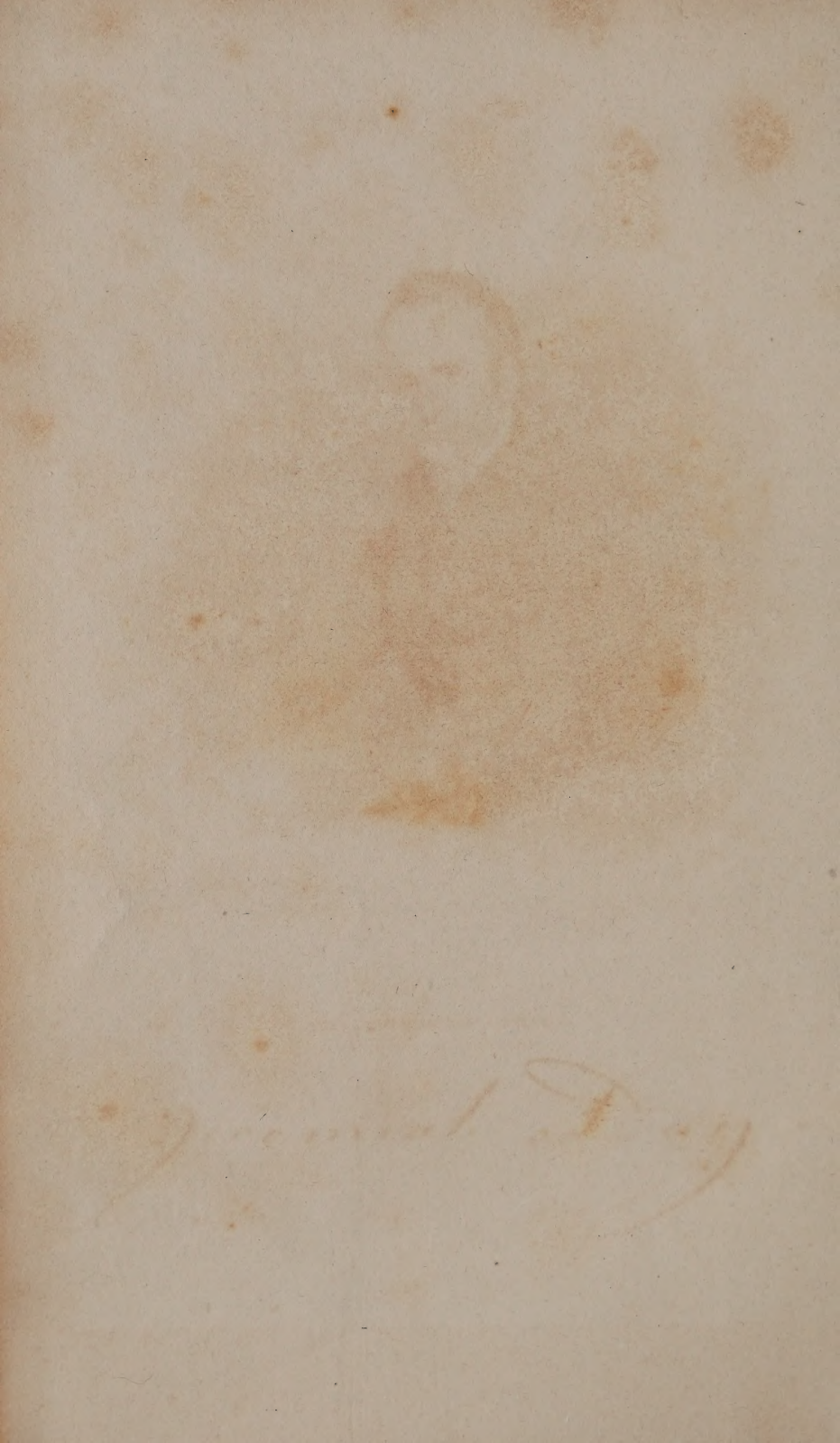

REV. JEREMIAH DAY, S.T.D.LL.D.

PRESIDENT OF YALE COLLEGE.

Jeremiah Day

ANNALS

OF

YALE COLLEGE,

FROM

ITS FOUNDATION, TO THE YEAR 1831.

BY EBENEZER BALDWIN.

TO WHICH IS ADDED, AN APPENDIX, BRINGING IT DOWN TO

1838.

SECOND EDITION.

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PREFACE.

The following sketch was undertaken at the request of a friend, who was desirous to insert a brief notice of the origin, history and present condition of Yale College, in a statistical account of New Haven, which he designed to publish. As the Compiler proceeded in his task, he found the materials so abundant, and many of the facts connected with the annals of the College so interesting, that he experienced much embarrassment in abridging the narrative within his intended limits, without doing injustice to the subject. Although he had failed in his original design, he concluded that some facts had been gathered, that might be deemed interesting to the patrons of literary institutions, and particularly to the Alumni of the College. He is conscious of the imperfections of the sketch in many particulars, but believes that in *matters of fact*, it will be found generally correct. As to opinions; he deems it an act of justice to the *officers of the institution*, to discharge them from all responsibility. They may possibly dissent, from some sentiments advanced in the progress of the narrative; but as the sketch has, in its *historical* parts, been drawn without consultation with any members of the *faculty*, they are not chargeable, either for expressions of praise or censure.

The compilation of a work, in relation to a literary institution, would have better fitted the habits and pursuits of an academician; but if the facts in relation to the College, presented in the following pages, shall in any degree awaken public interest in behalf of a venerable establishment, for whose prosperity, in common with his fellow alumni, the writer feels an affectionate solicitude, his ambition will be fully gratified.

In witnessing the rapid advancement of the arts and sciences in our favored country, it has always been among the most cher-

ished of the Author's hopes, that YALE COLLEGE, situated as it is, in a salubrious climate, in a city of attractive beauty, and in the heart of an intelligent population, would continue, as a fostered child of the government, to flourish in increasing vigor and usefulness; that an *academy of fine arts*, particularly for instruction in *architecture*, *painting*, *sculpture*, *engraving* and *designs for manufacturers*, might eventually form a branch of the venerable stock, and that this "*City of Gardens*," as it has justly been styled, might become not only a favored seat of science but a school of cultivated taste. The Professorships of *Anatomy*, *Chemistry* and *Botany*, already successfully and reputably established, in addition to the advantages of extensive libraries, would greatly lessen the expenses of an independent institution for the cultivation of the fine arts.

New Haven numbers among its citizens, gentlemen, in the several departments to which we have alluded, who enjoy a valuable reputation in their several pursuits, and a union of their efforts under the auspices of the College, would add dignity and influence to their exertions. The efforts of Mr. Augur, in sculpture; the Messrs. Jocelyn, in painting and engraving, and Mr. Town in ornamental architecture, are well known among gentlemen of taste, and have greatly contributed to advance the culture of those arts.

In allusion to the cultivation of the fine arts, it has been remarked with no less truth than beauty, by Mr. Webster of Massachusetts, that "Just taste is not only an embellishment of society, but it rises almost to the rank of the virtues, and diffuses positive good throughout the whole extent of its influence. There is a connexion between right feeling and right principles; and *truth in taste* is allied to *truth in morality*."

But the present condition of the University, perhaps forbids the further indulgences of these illusive hopes, and our desires must be merged in the deeper solicitude, that no narrow system of false economy may overshadow the counsels of an enlightened legislature or check the growth of this noble seminary. May our government long feel the truth of the sentiment, expressed

with characteristic energy, by the illustrious Clinton;—"It cannot be too forcibly inculcated nor too generally understood, that in promoting the great interests, of moral and intellectual cultivation, there can be no prodigality in the application of the public treasure."

Some of the matters embraced in the following treatise, are so obviously removed from the usual pursuits of the Author, and exhibit such higher claims to science than he can pretend to advance, that justice, as well to himself as to the learned friends who have aided him in the compilation of the APPENDIX, induces him to note his obligations.

For the Register of Health, &c. he is indebted to the friendship of Doctor *Henry D. Bulkley*, the Secretary of the Medical Association of New Haven, who was aided in his investigations by Doctor *Virgil M. Dow*, his predecessor in office.

The valuable botanical sketch, is the joint production of Doctors Eli Ives, William Tully, and Melines C. Leavenworth. It probably exhibits the most complete statement, in regard to this region, as to that branch of science, that has been published.

For the interesting mineralogical article, and statements with regard to the Cabinet, he tenders his thanks to Assistant Professor Shepard, of the chemical and mineralogical department.

Professors *Silliman*, *Olmsted*, and *Beers*, have severally furnished, on the application of the Compiler, statements of the apparatus attached to their departments.

In collecting the materials for the early history of the College, it became necessary to examine the Colonial and City records, and it affords the Author pleasure in bearing witness to the ready kindness and intelligent zeal, with which the preceptor of his youth, and the friend of his maturer years, *Elisha Munson*, Esq. the respectable *town clerk* of New Haven, aided him in all investigations. Mr. Munson possesses much of the ardor and all the intelligence, of an accomplished antiquary.

In closing this prefatory article, it is proper to explain some references as to authorities. In quoting the authority of Doctor Dwight in support of his statements, the Author has only men-

tioned his name with the addition of page. The work referred to, is a statistical account of New Haven, compiled and communicated by Doct. Dwight to the "Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences," in 1811. He has in some instances mentioned as an authority during the Presidency of Doctor Stiles, a "Literary Diary." All quotations from the "Diary" of Doctor Stiles, have been taken from the extracts of his biographer, Doctor Holmes. In drafting a sketch of President Dwight's character, most of the materials have been extracted from the preface to his system of Theology, published since his decease. It is believed that acknowledgments have been made in the progress of the narrative for all other important obligations.

On a review of his sketch, the writer perceives, that he has not alluded in terms sufficiently explicit, to an alteration in the original constitution of the College. The *religious test* formerly required of the officers, has been abrogated by an ordinance of the Corporation, and for several years past, scientific gentlemen, of various christian denominations, have been elected to academic offices.

Even before the abrogation of the test, gentlemen of other religious denominations were occasionally elected. Since the abrogation of the test, the field of literary competition for academic offices has been enlarged. As an evidence that no unfriendly sectarian feelings now exist, it may be mentioned that the printed forms of prayer, adopted by the Episcopal Church, have been used when desired, in the services of the chapel, and with the full approbation of the Faculty.

After the preceeding remarks were made, it was suggested to the author, that a distinguised gentleman, who has exhibited in his life, a rare union of active patriotism as a soldier, and successful exertions as an artist, had proposed to deposit a very valuable collection of paintings in the gallery devoted to the Fine Arts. The writer's opinion need not be expressed, that such a deposit would add greatly to the attractions of the university. It is hoped that no difficulties may occur, to prevent the completion of arrangements in this interesting matter.

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YALE COLLEGE.

CHAPTER I.

From the settlement of the Colony of New Haven, to the time of granting the Charter of the College.

This highly respectable institution, ranks among the most interesting of those monuments of beneficence and wisdom, which have transmitted the names of the Pilgrims of New England, to the gratitude of their posterity.

With an enlightened forecast, that we can hardly reconcile with the spirit of the age in which they lived, they regarded intelligence and education as the surest foundations of piety and the safest conservators of liberty. Indeed, it may be considered as the peculiar felicity of our favored country, that its earliest institutions and policy were uncontaminated by the lawless spirit of military ambition or the lust of unprincipled speculation.

Those who had witnessed and participated in the blessings of a reformation in the Christian world, could not but feel their attachments weakened for those corrupt governments that had for ages fostered and sustained a licentious and bigoted priesthood.

The spirit of religious freedom nourished an attachment for civil liberty, and a conviction that even the purity of their holy religion had not escaped the contaminating effects of despotic regulation, led them to discern the fearful inroads that arbitrary power had made on the unalienable rights of man.

Impressed with such sentiments, the fathers of New England formed the noble resolution of founding a new empire.

With what feelings of honorable pride can the American citizen peruse the record of his country's birth. No miserable vagabonds driven by penury and crime from the abodes of civilized man to gain subsistence and safety in a desert—no wretched mariners compelled by shipwreck to become the unwilling tenants of a wilderness—no ignorant savages, nurtured like the fabled founders of "the eternal city," on a beastly aliment, are ranked among his ancestry; but he beholds an enlightened band of pilgrims, independent in sentiment, fearless in purpose, and rich in intellectual culture, freely abandoning the land of their fathers to plant the tree of liberty and sow the seeds of a purified religion in a virgin soil. Among colonists thus enlightened the interests of learning would, of course, be intimately connected with those of piety.

They had seen the fruits of religious creeds when arbitrarily imposed by the terrors of power, on an *ignorant* populace; the cold ascetic, yielding to the gloom of repulsive superstition; the ardent

fanatic, inflamed by the spirit of reckless persecution, and the pampered ecclesiastic, rioting in the excess of every sensual indulgence.

From their own experience they knew that the tenets of their faith had been strengthened by examination, and they felt that the surest mode to quicken and purify the affections was to enlighten the reason. Hence, the establishment of elementary schools occupied the earliest attention of the fathers of New England, and the efforts made by them to advance the cause of education, embarrassed as they were by the wants and hardships attending feeble and ill provided colonies, and surrounded by the perils arising from a jealous and ferocious Indian population, are well calculated, while they excite our admiration, to repress the vain boastings that too often announce the ostentatious charities of the present age.

The colony of New Haven, of which the present city* of that name was the seat of government, though previously occupied by a few settlers, was regularly organized in the year 1639; and on the 11th of May, 1665, an union was effected between the colonies of New Haven and Connecticut. The united colonies have since been designated by the name of the latter.

Influenced by the same motives that had induced their brethren of Massachusetts Bay† to commence the foundation of Harvard College, ten years only

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* Dwight, p. 2. † Dwight, p. 47.

after the settlement of their colony, the inhabitants of New Haven, and subsequently the united colony of New Haven and Connecticut, bestowed earnest attention on this important subject.

The original design appears to have been, the establishment of a college in each of the New England colonies; but this intention was checked by "the well founded remonstrances from the people of Massachusetts; who very justly observed, that the whole population of New England was scarcely sufficient to support one institution of this nature, and that the establishment of a second would, in the end, be a sacrifice of both."*

The records of New Haven furnish interesting evidence that no local selfishness operated upon the minds of the colonists, and that, although they were unable for a time to found a seminary within the limits of their own territorial charter, they freely contributed, according to their humble means, to the support of Cambridge College in Massachusetts Bay. The following extracts, it is thought, will not be considered as uninteresting.

It may be remarked, as preliminary to the extracts, that the records of the colony of New Haven commence on "*the 4th day of the 4th month*, called June, 1639." On that day "all the free planters assembled," &c.

The first *Book* of records appears to have been originally the mercantile and commercial account

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* Dwight, p. 48.

book of Mr. Theophilus Eaton, one of the grantees of the colony of New Haven, and afterwards its respectable and efficient Governor.

The accounts occupy a few pages of the volume, which, even for that purpose, is commenced with somewhat of puritanical quaintness.

"Laus Deo, in London the 6th of January, Anno Domini 1608."

Then follow a variety of statements in relation to "Lambe Skinnes," "Glewe," "Padlockes," "Worme Seedes," &c.

On the inverted side of this book of accounts the colonial records were begun.

The following extracts relate to education, so far as regards Colleges, (the modern forms of spelling being adopted.)

1st. "At a General Court, held the 11th November, 1644—

"The proposition for the relief of poor scholars at the College at Cambridge was fully approved of, and thereupon it was ordained that Joshua Atwater and William Davis shall receive of every one in this plantation, whose heart is willing to contribute thereunto, a peck of wheat or the value of it.

2d. "A proposition made to the commissioners at Hartford, Ao. 1644, by Mr. Sheppard, pastor of the Church at Cambridge, in the Bay, for a free contribution out of these parts, of a peck of wheat or the value of it, of every person disposed or willing, for an increase of maintenance to the College there begun. That children (to what colony so-

ever they belong) being fit for learning, but their parents not able to bear the whole charges, might be better trained up for public service, was considered, and fully approved; and Mr. Atwater and Goodman Davids were entrusted for that first year to receive and collect it, that it may be sent accordingly.

"At General Court, held, &c. 16 March, 1645—

"Mr. Atwater, the present Treasurer, informed the Court that he had sent from Connecticut forty bushels of wheat, for the College, by Goodman Rodman, for the last year's gift of New Haven, although he had not received so much.

"At a General Court, held the 4th January, 1646—

"The contribution for the College was renewed, and Bro. John Hart and Bro. William Leek chosen collectors for the same.

"At a General Court at New Haven, 17 May, 1647—

"The Governor propounded that the College Corn might be forthwith paid, and that, considering the work is a service to Christ, to bring up young plants for his service, and besides, it will be a reproach that it shall be said, New Haven is fallen off from this service.

"At a General Court, held in New Haven, 5 July, 1647—

"It was desired, that as men had formerly engaged themselves to contribute a portion of corn to the College, that they would not now be slack in

carrying it to the collectors, but that some 7 or 8 days at farthest, those that are behind would pay; for it's a service to Christ, and may yield glorious fruit to the colonies hereafter. Being that the commissioners have taken order that none should have the benefit of it, but those that shall remain in the country, for the service of the same, the bringing in of which corn was engaged by votes.

"May 22, 1648.—Samuel Whitehead is chosen collector for the College Corn for this year, in the room of Anthony Tompson, deceased."

Some other brief records in relation to Cambridge College, but of the same purport as the preceding, may be gathered from the Clerk's Office at New Haven.

The objects that chiefly influenced the settlers of New England in the formation of the colonies, naturally gave to the clergy a large share of influence, and although the experience of man has shown that ecclesiastical and political power cannot be united without danger to the *purity* of religion and the *cause* of civil liberty; yet, the just and liberal policy pursued by the fathers of New England, forms a striking exception to this almost universal rule; an exception truly honorable, but arising from peculiar circumstances, and therefore not entitled to the authority of a precedent, to be followed.

But omitting any further general remarks on the character and policy of those illustrious men, who laid the broad, liberal, and (as the writer trusts,)

enduring foundations of civil and religious freedom in the new world, he proceeds to the more immediate object of inquiry, the origin, annals, and present condition of YALE COLLEGE.

The enlightened zeal of Presidents Clap, Stiles, and Dwight has furnished abundant materials for a more elaborate statement with regard to the early establishment, endowment, and progress of the institution than the purpose of the writer requires; and confiding in the acknowledged accuracy of their accounts, he will venture to use both their language and facts, under this general acknowledgment, that their essays, together with Doctor Trumbull's History of Connecticut, and Doctor Douglass's Political and Historical Summary, have been his principal guides, with regard to the early history of the institution.

With a view to a just comparison between past efforts and present exertions, it may be proper to exhibit a statement of the ability of those who founded New Haven, (now Yale College) and its benefactors and friends of the present age.

The intention of founding a literary institution that should perpetuate the just and enlightened sentiments of the colonists, naturally occupied the first attention of men who had abandoned the comforts of cultivated and refined society, to enjoy in freedom the political and religious creed, that had been the fruit of calm inquiry and investigation.

Common Schools, where the elements of science were widely diffused among the rising population,

did not satisfy the enlarged views of literary men, and the plan of an institution of higher pretensions and more extended scope occupied the thoughts of the first settlers of Connecticut.

After various consultations, chiefly in reference to the interests of the Church, and confined in a great measure to the liberal and enlightened clergy of the times, a definite proposition was at length submitted with regard to the establishment of a College in New Haven.

The following resolution copied from Doctor Dwight's Statistical Account, is the earliest record on the subject that has met the writer's notice.

"At a General Court, held at Guilford, June 28th, A. D. 1652.

"Voted, the matter about a College at New Haven was thought to be too great a charge for us of this jurisdiction to undergo alone; especially considering the unsettled state of New Haven town; being publicly declared, from the deliberate judgment of the most understanding men, to be a place of no comfortable subsistence for the present inhabitants there. But if Connecticut do join, the planters are generally willing to bear their just proportions for erecting and maintaining of a College there. However, they desire thanks to Mr. Goodyear for his kind proffer, to the setting forward of such a work."

This resolution was passed thirteen years after the organization of the colony of New Haven, and thirteen years before its union with Connecticut.

Although in the History of Yale College, published by President Clap in 1765, and which, like all other productions of that eminent man, is remarkable for learning, research, and accuracy, the above quoted resolution of the General Court is not mentioned, yet he is undoubtedly correct in attributing the "design of founding a College in the colony of Connecticut" to the ministers.* He enumerates the Reverend Mr. *Pierpont* of *New Haven*, Mr. *Andrew* of *Milford*, and Mr. *Russel* of *Branford*, as the "most forward and active" in the enterprize.

Originating as they did from the learned ecclesiastics of the age, the plan and intention of the institution were especially directed to the interests of the Church.

Indeed, so exclusive was the original intention, that, according to a plan drawn up in imitation of the Protestant Colleges and Universities in France, it was to be erected by a General *Synod* of the Consociated Churches, who should have such influence in elections as might be necessary to preserve orthodoxy in the Governors; that the synod should agree upon a confession of faith, to be consented to by the President, Inspectors, and Tutors; that the College should be called the *School of the Church*, and that Churches should contribute towards its support.†

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* Clap's Annals, p. 2. † Clap, pp. 2 and 3.

The General or formal Synod above referred to, was not convened, but in "lesser conventions of ministers in associations and councils, and in private conversation,* ten of the principal ministers in the colony were nominated and agreed upon, by a general consent, both of the ministers and people, to stand as Trustees or Undertakers, to found, erect, and govern a College."

Their names and residences were as follows:

The Rev. Mr. James Noyes, *Stonington*,
" " Israel Chauncy, *Stratford*,
" " Thomas Buckingham, *Saybrook*,
" " Abraham Pierson, *Killingworth*,
" " Samuel Mather, *Windsor*,
" " Samuel Andrew, *Milford*,
" " Timothy Woodbridge, *Hartford*,
" " James Pierpont, *New Haven*,
" " Noadiah Russell, *Middletown*,
" " Joseph Webb, *Fairfield*.

The ministers above named, met at New Haven (in the year 1700) and formed themselves into a Society,† to consist of eleven ministers, including a Rector, and agreed to found a College in the colony of Connecticut. This agreement was soon after carried into effect at a meeting in Branford, and with a ceremony peculiarly characteristic of the simplicity of the age.

"Each member brought a number of books and presented them to the body; and laying them on

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* Clap, p. 3. † Clap, p. 3.

the table said, these words: '*I give these books for the founding a College* in this colony."* Then the Trustees took possession of them, and confided them to the care of the Reverend Mr. Russell of Branford, as Librarian. The number of volumes thus collected consisted of forty folios.

Sundry additions were made soon after, both of books and money to this small collection, which, in the language of President Clap, "laid a good foundation."

The library was kept at Branford for about three years, when it was removed to Killingworth.

Soon after the formation of this voluntary and beneficent association, doubts arose in the minds of the members, whether the laws of the country afforded sufficient protection for their property; and after consulting the most eminent lawyers on the subject, they at length applied to Judge Sewall and Secretary Addington, of Boston, to prepare a formal charter. A large number of ministers and laymen united in a petition to the Colonial Assembly, in support of the application. From the tenor of their petition, it appears that the original intention of devoting the institution to the sole benefit of the Church had been changed, as they represented to the Assembly, "that, from a sincere regard to, and zeal for, upholding the Protestant Religion, by a succession of learned and orthodox men, they had proposed that a collegiate school should be erected

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* Clap, p. 3.

in this colony, wherein youth should be instructed in all parts of learning, to qualify them for public employments in Church and civil State."*

In order to aid the application, James Fitch, Esq. of Norwich, a member of the Council, soon after the meeting of the Assembly, made a donation to the College, of 600 acres of land lying in Killingly, and "all the glass and nails which should be necessary to build a college house and hall."

The disinterested application of the learned gentlemen who had sought their aid, found a ready welcome in an enlightened Legislature, and on the 9th of October, 1701, the following Charter,† drawn by Mr. Secretary Addington, of Boston, was passed in the Assembly.

[Colony Seal.] By the Governor in Council, and Representatives of his Majesty's Colony of Connecticut, in General Court, assembled at New Haven, October 9th, 1701, An act for liberty to erect a Collegiate School.

"Whereas several well disposed and public spirited persons, of their sincere regard to, and zeal for, upholding and propagating of the Christian Protestant Religion, by a succession of learned and orthodox men, have expressed by Petition their earnest desires, that full liberty and privilege be granted unto certain undertakers, for the founding, suitably endowing, and ordering a Collegiate School, within his Majesty's Colony of Connecticut, wherein youth

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* Clap, p. 4. † Clap, p. 5.

may be instructed in the arts and sciences, who, through the blessing of Almighty God, may be fitted for public employments, both in Church and civil State. To the intent, therefore, that all due encouragement be given to such pious resolutions, and that so necessary and religious an undertaking may be set forward, supported, and well managed:

"Be it enacted, by the Governor and Company of the said Colony of Connecticut in General Court now assembled, and it is enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, that there be, and hereby is, full liberty, right, and privilege granted unto the Rev. Mr. James Noyes, of Stonington, Mr. Israel Chauncy, of Stratford, Mr. Thomas Buckingham, of Saybrook, Mr. Abraham Pierson, of Killingworth, Mr. Samuel Mather, of Windsor, Mr. Samuel Andrew, of Milford, Mr. Timothy Woodbridge, of Hartford, Mr. James Pierpont, of New Haven, Mr. Noadiah Russell, of Middletown, and Mr. Joseph Webb, of Fairfield, being reverend ministers of the Gospel, and inhabitants within the said Colony; proposed to stand as Trustees, Partners, or Undertakers for the said School, to them and their successors, to erect, form, direct, order, establish, improve, and at all times, in all suitable ways, for the future, to encourage the said School, in such convenient place or places, and in such form or manner, and under such order and rules, as to them shall seem meet, and most conducive to the aforesaid end thereof, so as such rules, or orders, be not repugnant to the laws of the civil govern-

ment; and also, to employ the monies or any other estates, which shall be granted by this Court, or otherwise contributed, to that use according to their discretion, for the benefit of the said Collegiate School, from time to time, and at all times henceforward.

"And be it further enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, that the before named Trustees, Partners, or Undertakers, together with such others as they shall associate to themselves, (not exceeding the number of eleven, or at any time be less than seven); provided also, that persons nominated or associated, from time to time, to fill up said number, be ministers of the Gospel, inhabiting within this Colony, and above the age of forty years, or the major part of them, the said James Noyes, Israel Chauncy, Thomas Buckingham, Abraham Pierson, Samuel Mather, Samuel Andrew, Timothy Woodbridge, James Pierpont, Noadiah Russell, and Joseph Webb, Undertakers; and of such persons, so chosen and associated, as aforesaid, at any time hereafter, have, and shall have, henceforward, the oversight, full and complete right, liberty, power, and privilege, to furnish, direct, manage, order, improve, and encourage, from time to time, and in all times hereafter, the said Collegiate School, so erected and formed by them, in such ways, orders, and manner, and by such persons, Rector, or Master, and Officers appointed by them, as shall, according to their best discretion be most conducible to attain the aforementioned end thereof.

"And moreover, it is enacted and ordered by the Governor, Council, and Representatives of the colony aforesaid, met in General Assembly, that the said Mr. James Noyes, Israel Chauncy, Thomas Buckingham, Abraham Pierson, Samuel Mather, Samuel Andrew, Timothy Woodbridge, James Pierpont, Noadiah Russell, and Joseph Webb, Undertakers, Trustees or Partners, and the said persons taken from time to time into partnership, or associated, as aforesaid, with themselves, shall have and receive, and it is hereby given and granted unto them, the full and just sum of one hundred and twenty pounds, in country pay,* to be paid annually, and at all times hereafter until this Court order otherwise, to them and to such person or persons only, as they shall appoint and empower to receive the same, to be faithfully disposed of by the said Trustees, Partners, or Undertakers, for the end aforesaid, according to their discretion: which said sum shall be raised and paid in such ways and manners, and at such a value as the country rates of said colony are and have been usually raised and paid.

"It is also further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that the said Undertakers and Partners, and their successors be, and hereby are, further empowered to have, accept, acquire, purchase, or otherwise lawfully enter upon any lands, tenements, and hereditaments, to the use of the said School,

* Mentioned by President Clap to be equal to £60 sterling.

not exceeding the value of five hundred pounds per annum, and goods, chattels, sum or sums of money, whatsoever, as have *heretofore*, *already* been granted, bestowed, bequeathed, or given, or as from time to time, shall be freely given, bequeathed, devised, or settled by any person or persons whatsoever, upon, and to, and for, the use of the said School, towards the founding, erecting, or endowing the same, and to sue for, recover, and receive all such gifts, legacies, bequests, annuities, rents, issues, and profits, arising therefrom, and to employ the same accordingly, and out of the estates, revenues, rents, profits, incomes accruing and belonging to the said School, to support and pay, as the said Undertakers shall agree, and see cause, the said Rector, or Masters, Tutors, Ushers, or other officers, their respective annual salaries or allowances, as also for the encouragement of the students, to grant degrees or licences, as they or those deputed by them, shall see cause to order and appoint."

This Charter gave security to the friends of the College, and animated the honorable zeal by which they were influenced.

In closing the narrative of facts attending the birth of an institution that has been so fruitful in blessings to our country, the writer cannot refrain from a brief notice of the condition of Connecticut when this truly noble Seminary was founded.

In a discourse commemorative of the events of the last century, delivered by Doct. Dwight, at its close, he states that Connecticut, in the year 1701,

contained only 28 towns, and that so ignorant were the most eminent European Geographers with regard to the country, that even its name is not mentioned in the works of *Cleverius*, *Heylin*, or *Buno*, who ranked at that period, among the best Geographers of the world.

Doctor Trumbull, in a discourse delivered on the same occasion, states the population of Connecticut, at the beginning of the last century at 14 or 15,000.

That so obscure a colony, deriving but little encouragement from the parent country; unknown to the world; feeble in resources, small in numbers, and surrounded by perils and hardships; should yet direct its noble efforts to the mental cultivation of future generations, affords one of the noblest examples of disinterested philanthropy recorded in the annals of man.

CHAPTER II.

From the Grant of the Charter to the establishment of the College at New Haven.

The grant of a Charter, that furnished security to property, and pledged the patronage of the government, to the laudable objects of the founders of the College, gave additional impulse to their efforts.

As illustrating the special motives that influenced the Trustees, the record of their proceedings, at their first meeting, will not be deemed uninteresting.

"At a meeting of the Collegiate Undertakers, holden at Saybrook, November 11, A. D. 1701. Present—the Reverend *Israel Chauncy*, *Thomas Buckingham*, *Abraham Pierson*, *Samuel Andrew*, *James Pierpont*, *Noadiah Russell*, *Joseph Webb*.

"Whereas, it was the glorious public design of our now blessed fathers, in their remove from Europe into these parts of America, both to plant, and, (under the Divine blessing,) to propagate in this wilderness, the blessed reformed protestant religion, in the purity of its order and worship; not only to their posterity, but also to the barbarous natives: in which great enterprise they wanted not the royal commands and favor of his Majesty, king Charles the Second, to authorize and invigorate them.

"We their unworthy posterity, lamenting our past neglects of this grand errand, and sensible of the equal obligations, better to prosecute the same end, are desirous in our generation to be serviceable thereunto.

"Whereunto the religious and liberal education of suitable youth is, under the blessing of God, a chief and most probable expedient. Therefore, that we might not be wanting in cherishing the present observable and pious disposition of many well minded people, to dedicate their children and substance unto God in such a good service; and being ourselves, with sundry other reverend Elders, not only desired by our Godly people, to undertake as Trustees, for erecting, forming, ordering, and regulating a collegiate school, for the advancement of such an education; but having also obtained of our present religious government, both full liberty and assistance, by their donations to such a use; tokens likewise, that particular persons will not be wanting in their benificence; do, in duty to God, and the weal of our country, undertake in the aforesaid design. And being now met, according to the liberties and aids granted to us for the use aforesaid, do order and appoint, that there shall be, and hereby is erected and formed a Collegiate School, wherein shall be taught the liberal Arts and Languages, in such place or places, in Connecticut, as the said Trustees, with their associates and successors, do or shall, from time to time, see cause to order.

"For the orderly and effectual management of this affair, we agree to, and hereby appoint and confirm the following rules.

"1st. That the Rector take special care, as of the moral behaviour of the Students at all times, so with industry to instruct and ground them well in Theoretical Divinity; and to that end, shall neither by himself, nor by any other person whomsoever, allow them to be instructed and grounded in any other system or synopsis of Divinity, than such as the said Trustees do order and appoint; but shall take effectual care, that the said students be weekly, (at such seasons as he shall see cause to appoint,) caused *memoriter* to recite the Assembly's Catechism in Latin, and *Ames' Theological Theses*,* of which, as also *Ames' Cases of Conscience*, he shall make, or cause to be made, from time to time, such explanations as may, (through the blessing of God,) be most conducive to their establishment in the principles of the Christian Protestant religion.

"2d. The Rector shall also cause the Scriptures daily, (except on the Sabbath,) morning and evening, to be read by the Students, at the times of prayer in the School, according to the laudable order and usage of *Harvard College*, making expositions upon the same; and upon the Sabbath, shall either expound practical theology, or cause the non-graduated Students to repeat sermons; and

* It is a singular fact, that neither of these works are mentioned in the Catalogue of the College Library.

in all other ways, according to his best discretion, shall at all times studiously endeavor, in the education of the Students, to promote the power and purity of religion, and the best edification of these New England Churches."

Having passed the above, together with other rules and orders for the regulation of the Collegiate School, the Trustees chose the Rev. Abraham Pierson, one of their number, to take charge of its instruction and government, under the title of *Rector;* they also chose the Rev. Samuel Russell of Branford, to be a Trustee, to complete the number of eleven, according to the original plan of organization.

As the Charter did not designate any particular place in the colony, for the establishment of the College, the Trustees, at the same meeting, entered upon the consideration of that subject, and, "after considerable debate," fixed upon Saybrook, "*as the most convenient place, at present; unless upon further consideration they should alter their minds.*"*

The Rector was requested, by the Trustees, to remove to Saybrook, but until that was effected, they directed that the Scholars should be instructed at or near his house in Killingworth.

As several years had elapsed, since the formation of the College had been contemplated, a number of young gentlemen were preparing for it,

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* Clap, p. 11.

"under the private instruction of the Trustees," and others, and upon the appointment of the Rector and a Tutor, eight Students were admitted as members, and classed "according to the proficiency they had antecedently made."

The first Commencement was held at Saybrook, on the 13th September, 1702, at which time, as appears from the catalogue of the Institution, *Stephen Buckingham*, *Salmon Treat*, *Joseph Coit*, *Joseph Moss*, *Nathaniel Chauncey* and *Joseph Morgan*, (the first four of whom had been previously graduated at Harvard College,) received their degrees as Masters of Arts.

They all became ministers of the Gospel, and three of the number, viz. Mr. *Buckingham*, Mr. *Moss*, and Mr. *Chauncey*, were afterwards fellows of the College.*

The Colonies of New England, having derived their birth, chiefly from religious motives; and the design of the College having been first suggested by the Clergy, it is not surprising that its influence on the interests of the Church should have occupied a large share of the solicitude of its patrons. Although more enlarged views and just considerations, have gradually obliterated the sectarian principles, that entered into the original constitution of the College, yet it may be proper to state, as connected with this brief summary, that the General Synod convened at Saybrook, Septem-

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* Trumbull Hist. Conn. Vol. I. p. 502.

ber 9th, 1708, and at which, the confession of faith usually styled the *Saybrook Platform*, was adopted; had its origin principally in the efforts of the Trustees of the College. That confession was adopted in the succeeding month of October, by the General Court, as the religious creed of the Colony, and was also adopted by the Corporation of the College; and its Trustees and officers, upon their introduction to office, "were required to give their assent to it, and to the Westminister Confession and Catechism."*

Rector Pierson continued to reside at Killingworth, although the Trustees made several efforts to induce him to remove to Saybrook, and proposed to give him £50 sterling, to bear the charges of removal, and £60 sterling per annum, salary.

The opposition of the people under his pastoral charge, and the doubts existing in the minds of some of the Trustees, as to the policy of fixing the College at Saybrook, prevented the removal of the Rector, and the Students continued at Killingworth till his death. This event occurred in April, 1707, according to President Clap's account, but according to Doctor Trumbull, on the 5th March, 1704.

His death was justly considered as a great loss, and was a source of deep affliction, both to the College, and the people of his charge. The annals of that period furnish the following notice of his character and biography.

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* Trumbull, p. 515. Clap, p. 14.

Rector Pierson was educated at Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1668. He was "a hard Student, a good Scholar, a great Divine, and a wise, steady, and judicious gentleman in all his conduct."

He appears first to have settled in the ministry, at Newark, in New Jersey, whence he came to Killingworth, and was installed in 1694. He was greatly respected as a Pastor, and after he was chosen Rector, instructed and governed the infant College with general approbation. "He composed a system of Natural Philosophy, which the Students recited for many years."

Upon the death of Rector Pierson, the Reverend Samuel Andrew, of Milford, was chosen Rector *pro tempore*, until one could be obtained who should reside at the Collegiate School.

In consequence of this arrangement, the Senior Class were removed to Milford, to be under the instruction of the Rector, until the Commencement; the other Students were removed to Saybrook, and put under the care and instruction of two Tutors.

The Tutors and Students, being about twenty in number, boarded in private families, and the latter came every day to their Tutors' chambers, to recitations and prayers. Mr. Andrew presided at Commencements, and together with Mr. Buckingham, exercised some inspection over Tutors and Students.*

* Clap, p. 15.

In this obscure condition, the College continued at Saybrook about seven years, and apparently without any considerable efforts to improve its condition.

Although it is the intention of the writer to note in an appendix to this essay, a list of the various benefactions made from time to time to the College, yet the favorable influence produced on the infant institution by several donations of books made in the year 1713, particularly by *Sir John Davie*, of Groton, who had recently inherited an estate, together with the title of Baronet, induces him to mention it at this time.* "Upon his going to England he sent a good collection of books to the library."

The greatest donation, however, was made in the year 1714, by *Jeremiah Dummer*, *Esq.* of Boston, then Colonial agent at London. He sent about eight hundred volumes of very valuable books to the institution, about one hundred and twenty of which, were at his own cost, and the rest by his procurement, from sundry principal gentlemen. It is truly gratifying to every friend of the College, to observe the honorable and scientific names associated with this benefaction. *Sir Isaac Newton*, *Sir Richard Blackmore*, *Sir Richard Steele*, *Doctor Burnet*, *Doctor Woodward*, *Doctor Halley*, *Doctor Bentley*, *Doctor Kennet*, *Doctor Calamy*, *Doctor Edwards*, the *Rev. Mr. Henry*, and *Mr.*

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* Clap, p. 17.

Whiston, severally gave a collection of their own works, and *Governor Yale* put in about forty volumes.* President Clap estimates the worth of these books at £250 sterling.

Doctor Trumbull states the whole number of students who were graduated at Saybrook, viz. from 1702 to 1713, inclusive, as forty six, of whom thirty four became ministers, and two were elected magistrates.

Mr. *John Hart*, and Mr. *Phineas Fisk*, are mentioned by him as skilful Tutors, and under their instruction many "became excellent scholars, and shone, not only as distinguished lights in the churches, but made a figure in the republic of letters." Seven of them were afterwards fellows of the College at New Haven; and another was "that excellent man, the Rev. Jonathan Dickinson, President of the College in New Jersey."†

Soon after the donations of books above mentioned, the zeal that had characterized the early efforts of the friends of the College, appeared to be quickened into new activity; but increasing dissatisfaction with regard to the place where the institution was then fixed, appears to have pervaded the minds, both of Trustees and Students. Saybrook, New Haven, Hartford, and Wethersfield, each had its advocates, in many cases influenced by circumstances of personal accommodation.

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* Clap. † Trumbull, Hist. Con. p. 518.

The Scholars thought that Saybrook was not sufficiently compact, as many of them were obliged to reside above a mile from the place of public exercises, and "they were not pleased with their instruction and government; there being no resident Rector, and the Tutors sometimes very young."*

This disaffection having been manifested in marks of disrespect towards the Tutors, the Trustees met at Saybrook, on the 4th of April, 1716, and called the Students before them, to explain the causes of their "uneasiness and disorder."

After an unsatisfactory investigation, and long debate, the Trustees were unable to agree in sentiments, but at length granted "a sort of toleration, that those Students who were uneasy, might go to other places for instruction, till the next Commencement."

The greater part of the Students went to Wethersfield, and were under the instruction of Mr. *Elisha Williams;* some went to other places, and some remained at Saybrook; but the small pox coming there, most of them removed to East Guilford,† and continued there until Commencement, under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Hart and Rev. Mr. Russell

The Collegiate School being in this unsettled condition, the people in several parts of the Colony, began to subscribe considerable sums of money,

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* Clap, p. 4. † Clap, p. 17.

for the erection of a College building, to induce the Trustees to set it, where it would best accommodate them.

About £700 sterling was subscribed for New Haven; £500 for Saybrook; and a considerable sum for Hartford or Wethersfield.

At the Commencement at Saybrook, on the 12th September, 1716, the Trustees entered upon this important subject, but not being perfectly agreed, they adjourned to New Haven, to meet on the 17th day of October following; when were present, the Rev. Messrs. *Samuel Andrew*, *Timothy Woodbridge*, *Joseph Webb*, *Samuel Russell*, *Moses Noyes*, *John Davenport*, *Thomas Buckingham*, *Thomas Ruggles*.

At this meeting the Trustees voted, "that considering the difficulties of continuing the Collegiate School at Saybrook, and that New Haven is a very convenient place for it, for which the most liberal donations are given, the Trustees agree to remove the said School from Saybrook to New Haven, and it is now settled at New Haven accordingly."

The removal of the College, however, was not effected without great difficulty; but as the differences of opinions that existed on the subject, are matters, at the present day, rather of curious investigation, than of practical use, the writer omits any minute extracts from the records.

The minority of the Trustees, made several unsuccessful applications to the General Assembly,

in which they remonstrated against the resolutions of the Corporation. At length the Trustees, at a meeting convened at New Haven, on the 30th October, 1717, "finally settled the College at that place, to which vote seven Trustees, for greater solemnity, set their hands,"* viz.

James Noyes,
Moses Noyes,
Samuel Andrew,
Samuel Russell,
Joseph Webb,
John Davenport,
Thomas Ruggles.

Some time before this decisive vote, the Trustees had agreed to build a convenient College and Rector's House, at New Haven; and on the 8th day of October, 1716, the first College edifice was raised. Mr. Andrew was continued as Rector *pro tempore*, two Tutors were chosen, and notice given to the scattered Scholars, "that provision was made for their instruction and government here."

Although much dissatisfaction existed among the inhabitants of the Colony, the intentions of the Trustees were strengthened by the approving vote of the General Assembly, and several generous donations soon gave stability to the institution.

The greatest of these donations, was from the Hon. *Elihu Yale*, of London, Governor of the

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* Clap, p. 21.

East India Company, consisting chiefly of books and merchandize.

The Trustees were soon enabled to finish the College House, so far as to fit it for the commodious reception of Students. It was built of wood, one hundred and seventy feet long, twenty two feet wide, and three stories high; contained near fifty studies, besides the Hall, Library, and Kitchen, and cost about £1000 sterling.

On the 12th September, 1718, the first commencement took place at New Haven; as the ceremonies on that occasion are noticed in a condensed and happy manner, by President Clap, his account is given without alteration.*

"On September, 12th, 1718," says the learned annalist, "there was a splendid commencement held at New Haven, where were present, besides the Trustees, the Honorable Gurdon Saltonstall, Esq. Governor of the Colony of Connecticut; the Honorable William Taylor, Esq. as representing Governor Yale; the honorable Nathan Gold, Esq. Deputy Governor, sundry of the worshipful Assistants; the Judges of the Circuit; a great number of reverend Ministers, and a great concourse of spectators.

"The Trustees, in commemoration of Governor Yale's great generosity, called the Collegiate School, after his name, *Yale College;* and entered a memorial thereof upon record, which is as follows.

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* Clap, p. 24.

"Generosissima, honoratissimi Domini Elihu Yale Armigeri, Donatione, vigilantes Scholæ academicæ, in splendido Novi Portus Connecticutensis oppido constitutæ, Curatores, Ædificium Collegiale inceptum erectumque, perficere capaces redditi, Honorem tali tantoq; Mæcenati Patronoq; debitum, animo gratissimo meditantes, Memoriamq; tanti Beneficii in hanc præcipue Coloniam collati, in omne Ævum modo optimo perducere studiosi: Nos Curatores, Negotii tanti, in commune præsertim hujus Provinciæ Populi bonum, Momenti, Cura honorati, *omothumadon* consentimus, statuimus et ordinamus, nostras Ædes academicas Patroni munificentissimi Nomine appellari, atque *Yalense Collegium* nominari; ut hæc Provincia diuturnum Viri adeo Generosi, qui, tanta Benevolentia tantaq; Nobilitate, in Commodum illorum maximum propriamque Incolarum, et in præsenti et futuris sæculis, utilitatem consuluit, Monumentum retineat et conservet.

JACOBUS NOYES,
MOSES NOYES,
SAMUEL ANDREW,
SAMUEL RUSSELL,
JOSEPHUS WEBB,
JOHANNES DAVENPORT,
THOMAS RUGGLES,
STEPHANUS BUCKINGHAM."

"Which," says President Clap, "I shall translate for the sake of the English reader."

"The Trustees of the Collegiate School, constituted in the splendid town of New Haven, in Connecticut, being enabled by the most generous donation of the Honorable *Elihu Yale*, Esq. to finish the College House, already begun and erected, gratefully considering the honor due to such and so great a benefactor and patron; and being desirous, in the best manner, to perpetuate to all ages the memory of so great a benefit, conferred chiefly on this colony; We, the Trustees, having the honor of being intrusted with an affair of so great importance to the common good of the people, especially of this Province, do with one consent agree, determine and ordain, that our College House shall be called by the name of its munificent patron, and shall be named YALE COLLEGE: that this Province may keep and preserve a lasting monument of such a generous gentleman, who, by so great a benevolence and generosity, has provided for their greatest good, and the peculiar advantage of the inhabitants, both in the present and future ages."

"On the Commencement day morning, this monument, both of generosity and gratitude, was, with solemn pomp read off in the College Hall, both in Latin and English; then the procession moved to the meeting house, to attend the public exercises of the day: wherein, besides the oration made by one of the Bachelors, the Rev. Mr. John Davenport, one of the Trustees, at the desire of the body, made a florid oration, wherein he largely insisted

upon, and highly extolled the generosity of *Governor Yale.* Eight candidates received the honor of a degree of Bachelor of Arts; and several more were created Masters. And the Honorable Governor Saltonstall was pleased to grace and crown the whole solemnity, with an elegant Latin oration; wherein he congratulated the present happy state of the College, in being fixed at New Haven, and enriched with so many noble benefactions; and particularly celebrated the great generosity of Governor Yale, with much respect and honor.

"The Trustees, on the same occasion, sent appropriate letters of thanks to Governor Yale, Mr. Dummer, and General Nicholson, for their donations."

The College being thus permanently established at New Haven, the most judicious measures were adopted, for reconciling the conflicting opinions of many respectable inhabitants, who still manifested symptoms of dissatisfaction.

"On the same day upon which the commencement was carried on at New Haven, something like a Commencement was carried on at Wethersfield," and degrees conferred on five scholars. The Trustees quieted that opposition, by subsequently granting to those scholars diplomas under the authority of Yale College, and inserting their names in the catalogue.

To produce more general harmony, the General Assembly ordered "that a State House should be

built at Hartford, to compensate for the College at New Haven," and that £25 sterling should be given to Saybrook, for the use of their school.

In December following, the Library was, by order of the Trustees, and with the aid of the Governor and Council, removed from Saybrook to New Haven. The execution of a warrant to that effect, issued to the Sheriff, was resisted by a large number of men, and in the struggle that ensued, about two hundred and fifty volumes of valuable books, and sundry important papers, were conveyed away by unknown persons, and never recovered.

This struggle, characterized by indecent violence, and serious loss, closed the academic war, and Yale College became permanently established in New Haven.

CHAPTER III.

The Rectorship of the Rev. Timothy Cutler, S. T. D.

The permanent establishment of the College at New Haven; the convenience of its buildings, and the liberal donations of its benefactors, soon produced an auspicious change in the prospects of the institution; and attracted towards it the "notice of the learned world."* The number of Students increased to about forty, who were under the immediate instruction of two Tutors, and received also more attention from their rector Mr. Andrew, from their vicinity to Milford, his place of residence.

But a spirit of disorder, that had prevailed in the Colony for so long a time, in relation to the College, had weakened the principles of subordination among the Students, and created vicious habits that required the corrective influence of a more energetic government. With a view to effect that object, the Trustees convened in March, 1719, and chose the Rev. Timothy Cutler of Stratford, to be the *Resident Rector*, until their next meeting. He immediately entered upon the duties of his office, and discharged them in a manner so satisfactory to the Trustees, that at their next meeting, in September, they confirmed his appointment.

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* Trumbull, Vol. II. p. 32.

To compensate the people of Stratford, for the loss of their Pastor, the Trustees purchased "Mr. Cutler's house and home lot," for the sum of £84 sterling, and presented it to them. A rare instance of justice and generosity; whereby the Trustees evinced that they did not regard the prospect of greater usefulness, (without a reasonable compensation to the people,) as alone sufficient to authorize a dissolution of ministerial obligations.

From revenues arising chiefly from donations for that particular purpose, the Trustees also built, for the accommodation of Mr. Cutler, a Rector's House, which, with the land, cost £260 sterling.*

Rector Cutler was popular with the General Assembly, the Clergy, and the Students; and the College seemed destined, under his judicious guidance, to realize the hopes of its founders; but notwithstanding all these circumstances of outward prosperity, its harmony was soon disturbed by new and unexpected events. At the Commencement in 1722, it was discovered that the Rector, one of the Tutors, (Mr. Brown,) and two of the neighboring ministers, (Mr. Johnson of West Haven, and Mr. Wetmore, of North Haven,) "had agreed to leave the communion of the Churches in the Colony of Connecticut, and to go to England for Episcopal ordination." This discovery created great surprise in the minds of the people and Trustees, as there was not, at the time, a single clergyman of

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* Clap, p. 31.

the Episcopal order in the Colony,* and but few of the laity inclined to that persuasion. So intimately connected, at that period, were the interests of the Church with the civil government, of the Colony, that on that occasion Governor Saltonstall, a distinguished and learned gentleman, considered the matter of such general importance, "that he publicly disputed at the Commencement, with Mr. Cutler, on the subject of Episcopacy." It need hardly be added, when the sentiments and opinions of the audience are considered, "that he was judged by the clergy and spectators in general, to have been superior to Mr. Cutler, as to argument, and that he gave them much satisfaction relative to the subject."†

In consequence of this discovery, (as was undoubtedly the expectation of Mr. Cutler,) a dissolution of the connection between the Rector and College took place. As he had changed his opinions, with regard to the religious tenets, to which he had given his assent, when chosen as head of the institution, and as the College was primarily designed to promote the interests of the Presbyterian church; his continuance in office, could not have been desirable to either party.

The Trustees did not, however, proceed with precipitation, but delayed the expression of their resolution, until they had an opportunity to ascertain the sentiments of the General Assembly, and the people of the Colony.

Having effected that object, on the 17th October, 1722, among other votes they adopted the following:

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* Clap and Trumbull. † Clap.

"Voted, That the Trustees, in faithfulness to the trust reposed in them; do excuse the Rev. Mr. Cutler from all further service, as Rector of Yale College.*

"Voted, That the Trustees accept the resignation which Mr. Brown hath made of his office as Tutor.

"Voted, That all such persons as shall hereafter be elected to the office of Rector or Tutor in this College, shall, before they are accepted therein, before the Trustees, declare their assent to the *Confession of Faith*, owned and assented to by the Elders and Messengers of the Churches in the Colony of Connecticut, assembled by delegation, at Saybrook, September 9, 1708; and confirmed by act of the General Assembly; and shall particularly give satisfaction to them, of the soundness of their faith, in opposition to *Arminian* and prelatical corruptions, or any other of dangerous consequence to the purity and peace of our churches. But if it can't be before the Trustees, it shall be in the power of any two Trustees, with the Rector, to examine a Tutor, with respect to the confession and soundness of his faith, in opposition to said corruptions.

"Voted, That upon just ground of suspicion of the Rector or Tutors inclination to *Arminian* or prelatical principles, a meeting of the Trustees shall be called, as soon as may be, to examine into the case."

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* Clap, p. 32.

Thus, after the lapse of about three and a half years, the office of Rector again became vacant.

The loss of Dr. Cutler must have been severely felt, as both his contemporaries, and subsequent writers, who differed from him in religious creed, have borne honorable testimony to his talents and virtues.

The writer extracts the following sketch of his character from the appendix to Doctor Holmes' life of President Stiles, p. 387.

"Doctor Cutler was educated at Harvard College, in Cambridge, and graduated there in 1701. In the year 1710, he was ordained over a church at Stratford, according to the constitution of the Churches in Connecticut. After his removal from the Rectorate, he went to England, and took Episcopal orders, and received the degree of Doctor in Divinity, from both the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. He was afterwards Rector of Christ's Church in Boston, and died there in August, 1765. He was a gentleman of superior natural powers and learning; and entertained a high opinion of the constitution of the Church of England, and was zealously attached to it.* He was an excellent linguist; a great Hebrician and Orientalist. He had more knowledge of the Arabic, in Doctor Stiles' judgment, than any man in New England before him, except President Chauncy, and his disciple, the first Mr. Thatcher. He was a good logician,

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* President Clap.

geographer and rhetorician. In the philosophy, and metaphysics, and ethics, of his day, he was great. He spoke Latin with great fluency and dignity, and with great propriety of pronunciation. He was a man of extensive reading in the academic sciences, Divinity, and Ecclesiastical History: and of a commanding presence and dignity in government. He was of a lofty and despotic mien, and made a grand figure at the head of a College."*

Doctor Dwight states, in his Statistical Account of New Haven, that Doctor Cutler was a native of Charlestown, Massachusetts, and that he died in Boston in 1765, being eighty two years of age.

After Mr. Cutler's removal, there was no permanent resident Rector, for nearly four years. During this period, the Trustees, in turns, of about a month each, resided at the College, with the authority of Rector. Mr. Andrew presided, and conferred degrees, at the Commencements, in the years 1724, 1725, and 1726.

It was soon ascertained that this mode of government, would not answer the wishes of the Trustees; that ill habits formerly contracted by the Students, were not easily eradicated; and before the Vice Rector had time to learn by experience how to execute his office to advantage, he resigned his post.

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* President Stiles' Literary Diary.

During this period, but little occurred affecting the interest of the College, that it is deemed worthy of record, except the following.

In the year 1723, the Trustees sent to Mr. Daniel Turner, of London, a diploma, creating him *Doctor of Physic.* This honor appears to have been the first of the kind bestowed by the College, and in this instance, to have been "conferred in token of their sense of his liberality, in sending to the Library sundry volumes of his own works, on Physic and Chirurgery; and a collection of other valuable books, principally on the same subject.*

On the 10th October, 1723, the General Assembly passed an act, explanatory of and additional to the Charter, in which it was declared, "That any Trustee might resign his office when he should see cause. That seven Trustees convened at any meeting, properly warned, should be a quorum; and have power to act by a majority then present: and to appoint a clerk to register their acts. That a minister of thirty years of age, might be chosen a Trustee; and that the Rector should be a Trustee ex officio.

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* Clap, p. 34.

CHAPTER IV.

Rectorship of the Rev. Elisha Williams.

The evils resulting from the loose and irresponsible system of government, necessarily growing out of monthly changes of Trustees, acting as Vice Rectors; and probably also, a want of uniformity in Collegiate instruction, arising from the same cause, at length convinced the Trustees, that the reins of executive authority should be confided to a single hand.

Accordingly, on the 29th September, 1725, they chose the Rev. Elisha Williams, minister of Newington, a parish of Wethersfield, to be Rector of the College, and appointed Mr. Woodbridge, Mr. Buckingham and Mr. Whitman, to obtain his acceptance thereof.*

On this occasion, the same equitable spirit, that had been manifested by the Trustees, when they solicited the services of Doctor Cutler, governed their conduct. They applied to the General Assembly, requesting them to make satisfaction to the parish of Newington, on account of their minister's removal, and the Assembly accordingly released the parish from their County tax for three years.

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* Clap, p. 35.

At the Commencement in 1726, Mr. Andrew still presided, but on the succeeding day, Rector Williams was duly installed in the following manner:

In the Library-room, in the presence of the Trustees, he gave his assent to the *Confession of Faith* and rules of Church discipline, agreed upon by the Churches of the Colony, in 1708. After dinner he delivered a public oration in the Hall, and the Trustees successively came and saluted him as Rector.

Soon after the installation of Rector Williams, the condition of the College under his energetic and wise government, began to improve. He suppressed the vice and disorder that had so long prevailed, introduced many salutary and beneficial rules, and cultivated, among the graver studies, that had before almost exclusively occupied the attention of the Students, who were principally destined for the ministry, a taste for useful and polite literature. During the administration of Rector Williams, many distinguished men were educated at the institution. Among them, may be mentioned, as better known to fame, of the Clergy, Eleazer Wheelock, S. T. D. President and Founder of Dartmouth College; Rev. Aaron Burr, President of Nassau College; Joseph Bellamy, S. T. D. of Connecticut. Of Civilians, Chief Justice Eliphalet Dyer of Connecticut; Philip Livingston, of New York, one of the committee appointed to draft the Declaration of American Independence, and William Livingston Governor of New Jersey.

During his administration also, various important additions were made to the funds and property of the College. Among them, was a grant of fifteen hundred acres of land, made by the General Assembly, in October 1732; and for which a confirmatory patent was issued, May 16, 1741.

But the most munificent benefactor of the College, at this period, was the celebrated Doctor George Berkeley, then Dean of Derry in Ireland, afterwards Bishop of Cloyne. He came to North America, in order to found an Episcopal College, and resided for a year or two at Newport, in Rhode Island, where he purchased a country seat and ninety six acres of land.

During his residence there, he became acquainted with the Rev. Jared Elliot, of Killingworth, one of the Trustees, the Rev. Samuel Johnson, Episcopal minister at Stratford, and other gentlemen, who informed him of the state and character of the College. Their information, together with a correspondence with Rector Williams, on the subject, were the occasions of his generous donations.

While he resided at Newport, he presented to the College a copy of his own works, and having abandoned the design of founding a College in North America, returned to London. In the year 1732, he sent a deed of his farm at Rhode Island, to the College, but owing to some descriptions and conditions contained in it, not adapted to the state of the College, he sent the next year another deed, in which the terms of the gift were specifically stated. They were in substance as follows:

1st. That the rents of the farm should be appropriated to the maintenance of the three best scholars in Greek and Latin, who should reside at College, at least nine months in a year, in each of the three years, between their first and second degrees.

2d. That on the sixth day of May, annually, or in case that should be Sunday, on the seventh, the candidates should be publicly examined, by the President or Rector, and the senior Episcopal Missionary, within the Colony, who should be then present. And in case none should be present, then by the President only.

3d. In case the President and senior Missionary should not agree in their sentiments, who were the best scholars, the case should be determined by lot.

4th. That all surplus money, which should happen by any vacancies, should be distributed in Greek and Latin books, to such under graduate Students, as should make the best composition or declamation, in the Latin tongue, upon such a moral theme as should be given them.

"This premium," observes President Clap, "has been a great incitement to a laudable ambition to excel in the knowledge of the Classics." So far, however, as the writer's knowledge extends, the experience of more modern times has not realized the expectations formed from this benefaction.

But a more valuable donation, made to the College, by their disinterested benefactor, Doctor Berkeley, was a collection of books, "the finest, (as

President Clap says,) that ever came together at one time into America." "The number was near one thousand volumes, (including those which he had sent before,) whereof two hundred and sixty were folios, and generally very large. It was supposed to have cost at least, £400 sterling, which was contributed partly by Doctor Berkeley, but principally by his procurement, by "some generous gentlemen in England."

At the time of the receipt of the books, and repeatedly afterwards, the Trustees expressed to Doctor Berkeley, their grateful sense of his generosity, and he has continued to occupy an exalted place in the affections and respect of their successors.

In closing this brief notice of the splendid liberality of Doctor Berkeley, it may be remarked, that the fostering regard thus shown, by a distinguished prelate of the Episcopal Church, for the prosperity of the College, so soon after the dismission of Doctor Cutler, furnishes strong evidence, that the conduct of the Trustees on that occasion had not been construed by liberal men, to the prejudice of the institution, and the ready zeal of the Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Stratford, who accompanied Doctor Cutler to England, in producing these benefactions, furnishes honorable and confirmatory proof of the same fact. It was known that some religious creed must necessarily be connected with the government of every well ordered institution, and they were not disposed to sacrifice the interests of learning, because Yale

College had adopted that which was professed by nearly the whole population of the Colony.

The circumstances of the gift, however, confer additional lustre on the character of Doctor Berkeley, by placing his beneficence above the selfish considerations of sectarianism. The noble example of the father, was afterwards copied by his son, the Rev. Doctor Berkeley, of St. Andrews, of whom history records, "that in the work of beneficence, he knew neither sect nor party; but administered his bounty equally to Nonjurors and Episcopalians."*

But to return to our narrative. Rector Williams, after having discharged his official duties for about thirteen years, with honorable fidelity and talents, and when the College was prospering under his judicious guidance, at length found, that "the sea air, and southerly winds at New Haven, had so far impaired his health, as to incapacitate him at times for business;" he therefore resolved to resign his office. This he accordingly did, on the 31st October, 1739; on which occasion, the Trustees bore honorable testimony to his worth, by returning him "*their hearty thanks for his good service to the College.*"

The character and life of Rector Williams, furnish a beautiful illustration of the times in which he lived. The sons of the Pilgrims, were then laying the broad foundations of a future empire;

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* Percy Anecdotes.

and in their pursuits and extended range of thoughts and occupations, they were rather governed by their anticipations of the future, than by present circumstances. Talents and not money, became the current circulation, and were sought for, and cherished wherever discovered. In the constant changes going on in new colonies, educated men could not confine themselves to single branches, but were obliged to learn every thing, that might conduce to present security or future prosperity.

Rector Williams was born at Hatfield, and educated at Harvard College, Massachusetts, where he was graduated in the year 1711. He qualified himself for the ministry, and was settled as pastor, over Newington parish, in Wethersfield. He was withdrawn from his pastoral charge in 1726, by accepting the Presidency of Yale College. He continued in the active and honorable performance of the arduous duties of that station, for thirteen years, when he resigned in consequence of ill health in 1739.

After his resignation, he resided on his own estate, in Wethersfield, probably engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was successively chosen and served, as a member of the House of Representatives, Speaker of the House, and a Judge of the Superior Court.

Having thus attained to the highest distinctions in ministerial, collegiate, legislative and judicial employment, he was induced to resume his clerical functions, but blended with a new employment;

and in 1745, went as chaplain in the army, in the celebrated expedition against Cape Breton.

Talents so versatile, united with such varied and extensive information, as he possessed, advanced him soon in military rank, and in 1746, he was appointed Colonel of a Regiment, on a proposed expedition against Canada.

A few years afterwards, he went to England as an agent, to obtain the pay due to himself and Regiment. He there cultivated an acquaintance and intimacy, with many gentlemen of distinction; and after marrying a lady of superior accomplishments, returned to his seat in Wethersfield.

He died at Wethersfield, July 24, 1755, aged sixty one years. So great a variety of honorable occupations, successfully discharged by an individual, is rarely recorded in the history of man.

His virtues and talents won the applause both of European and American biographers.

Doctor Doddridge, who was intimately acquainted with him, in England, bestowed upon him this beautiful and comprehensive eulogy.

"I look upon Colonel Williams to be one of the most valuable men upon earth. He has joined to an ardent sense of religion, solid learning, consummate prudence, great candor, and sweetness of temper, and a certain nobleness of soul, capable of contriving and acting the greatest things, without seeming to be conscious of having done them."

An American writer says of him, "He was a good classical scholar, well versed in logic, meta-

physics and ethics, and in rhetoric and oratory. He presided at Commencement with great honor. He spoke Latin freely, and delivered orations gracefully, and with animated dignity."*

The Rev. Mr. Lockwood, who delivered a funeral sermon at his death, says of his character as President, "He presided with wisdom, gravity and authority; applied himself with care and assiduity, to guard and secure the Students, both from whatever might blemish and wound their moral characters, and from errors and mistakes in matters of religion; and to form their minds, not only to useful knowlege and learning, but to virtue and real piety."

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* Stiles' Literary Diary.

CHAPTER V.

Rectorship and Presidency of the Rev. Thomas Clap.

The state of Rector Williams' health, for a considerable time previous to his resignation, had prepared the Trustees for that event, and enabled them therefore, to appoint a successor, without delay. In the selection made, the influence of Rector Williams, who enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the Trustees, and had given stability and reputation to the College, was undoubtedly fully exerted; as he must have felt, that his own honorable fame was in a great degree, connected with the reputation of an institution, that had flourished so much under his judicious guidance.

On the day, therefore, of the resignation of Rector Williams, the Rev. *Thomas Clap*, minister of Windham, was chosen Rector, and the Rev. Ebenezer Williams and Samuel Woodbridge, were appointed to treat with him and *his people*, in order to obtain his acceptance of the office.

"The History of Yale College," published by this learned gentleman, in the year 1766, to which the compiler of this essay is indebted, for the most important facts, in relation to the early history of the College, will constitute almost his exclusive guide, during his Presidency. Indeed, with the

exception of some minute particulars, which will be omitted, as uninteresting, in a general history of the College, his narration will be chiefly adopted, both in style and matter.

The people of Windham, whose attachments to Mr. Clap, based as they were on the excellence of his pastoral character, and his superior learning, were naturally strong, could not easily be persuaded to part with their minister. The matter was, however, referred to a council of the Churches in the county, who after a public hearing, advised his immediate acceptance of the office of Rector.

"At a meeting of the Trustees, on the 2d day of April following, he was installed in the following manner, viz. He gave his consent to the *Confession of Faith*, and rules of Church Discipline, agreed upon by the Churches in the Colony of Connecticut, assembled by delegation, at Saybrook, in 1708; and gave satisfaction as to the soundness of his principles, according to the act of the Trustees. Then they went into the Hall; the Rev. Mr. Whitman, the Moderator, began with prayer; and one of the Students made an oration proper for the occasion. Then the Moderator made a speech in Latin, wherein he committed the care of instructing and governing the College, to the Rector; and he concluded the whole with an oration."

The Legislature, on this occasion also, made compensation to the people of Windham, for the loss of their Pastor, the value of which was ascertained by a singular rule of computation. The

Trustees of College, and the Committee of the Society, agreed to refer it to three members of the General Assembly, to ascertain the amount. "Those gentlemen were of opinion, that inasmuch as Mr. Clap had been in the ministry at Windham, fourteen years, which was about half the time ministers in general continue in their public work; the people ought to have half so much as they gave him for a settlement; which upon computation, was about fifty three pounds sterling." On application of the Trustees, the General Assembly readily granted that sum to the people of Windham.

Rector Clap entered upon the duties of his office, with the zeal and ability that were expected from his character. His first business was, to give stability and uniformity to Collegiate government, by drawing up, at the request of the Trustees, a body of academic laws. These were compiled, partly from the ancient laws and statutes of the College, partly from important customs that had obtained, partly from the laws of Harvard College, and partly from the statutes of the University of Oxford. Some few new laws were added.

This body of laws, after minute examination by the individual members, was adopted by the Board of Trustees, in 1745, and subsequently translated into Latin, and printed, in 1748.

About the same time, the Rector collected under proper heads, all the customs of College, which had been established by practice, and which formed as large a volume as the statutes.

By adopting this wise course, the Rules of College became known, and the government was rendered more steady and uniform, and less arbitrary.

Soon after Rector Clap's induction into office, in 1742, he perceived that the Students were deprived of much of the benefit and advantage of the library, for want of a proper catalogue of the books. This defect he remedied, by correctly arranging and numbering the books, assigning, however, in special honor of Doctor Berkeley, a separate place for those composing his donation. He then prepared three catalogues, referring by figures to the place and number of each book. One catalogue specified the books, as they stood in proper order on the shelves; another, in alphabetical order; and the third, designated the most valuable books, under proper heads, according to their subject matter.

By means of these catalogues, the Students were not only furnished with ready guides to any particular books, but their attention was also directed to the best authors, on particular branches of science. The publication of the catalogue, proved very beneficial to the Students.

About this time, the General Assembly augmented their annual grant to the College, so that they were enabled to support three Tutors, one to each class, including the Rector.

This increase of instructors had an immediate influence on the prosperity of the institution, as before, one Tutor had been obliged to attend to two classes, and sometimes more.

As the College increased in reputation and importance, defects were discovered in its laws and Charter, and the names of those intrusted with its government were not considered as appropriate to an institution in "a mature and perfect state."

"The Rector therefore, drew up a draught of a new Charter, wherein the Trustees were incorporated by the name of "*The President and Fellows of Yale College in New Haven.*" This draft was revised by the Honorable *Thomas Fitch*, Esq. and approved by the Trustees, and by them ordered to be presented to the Honorable the General Assembly, for their sanction; which was obtained in May following; and is as follows: viz.

"*By the Governor and Company of His Majesty's Colony of Connecticut, in New England, in America.*

"An Act for the more full and complete Establishment of Yale College, in New Haven, and for enlarging the Powers and Privileges thereof.

"Whereas, upon the Petition of several well disposed and public spirited persons, expressing their desire, that full liberty and privilege might be granted unto certain Undertakers, for the founding, suitably endowing and ordering, a Collegiate School, within this Colony, wherein youth might be instructed in the Arts and Sciences; the Governor and Company of the said Colony, in General Court assembled at New Haven, on the 9th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand

seven hundred and one, granted unto the Reverend Messrs. *James Noyes*, *Israel Chauncy*, *Thomas Buckingham*, *Abraham Pierson*, *Samuel Mather*, *Samuel Andrew*, *Timothy Woodbridge*, *James Pierpont*, *Noadiah Russell*, and *Joseph Webb*, who were proposed to stand as Trustees, Partners, or Undertakers, for the said Society, and to their successors, full liberty, right and privilege, to erect, form, direct, order, establish, improve, and at all times, in all suitable ways, to encourage the said School, in some convenient place in this Colony; and granted sundry powers and privileges, for attaining the end aforesaid.

"And whereas, the said Trustees, Partners or Undertakers, in pursuance of the aforesaid grant, liberty and licence, founded a Collegiate School at New Haven, known by the name of YALE COLLEGE; which has received the favorable benefactions of many liberal and piously disposed persons, and under the blessing of Almighty God, has trained up many worthy persons for the service of God, in the State as well as in the Church.

"And whereas the General Court of this Colony assembled at New Haven, the tenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twenty three, did explain and enlarge the aforesaid powers and privileges, granted to the aforesaid Partners, Trustees, or Undertakers, and their successors, for the purpose aforesaid; as by the respective acts, reference thereto being had, more fully and at large may appear.

"And whereas, the Rev. Messrs. *Thomas Clap*, *Samuel Whitman*, *Jared Eliot*, *Ebenezer Williams*, *Jonathan Marsh*, *Samuel Cooke*, *Samuel Whittelsey*, *Joseph Noyes*, *Anthony Stoddard*, *Benjamin Lord*, and *Daniel Wadsworth*, the present Trustees, Partners and Undertakers of the said School, and successors of those before mentioned; have petitioned, That the said School, with all the rights, powers, privileges and interests thereof, may be confirmed; and that such other additional powers and privileges may be granted, as shall be necessary for the ordering and managing the said School, in the most advantageous and beneficial manner, for the promoting all good literature, in the present and succeeding generations. Therefore,

"The GOVERNOR AND COMPANY of his Majesty's said English Colony of *Connecticut*, in General Court assembled, this ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty five, enact, ordain, and declare, and by these presents it is enacted, ordained and declared:

"I. That the said THOMAS CLAP, *Samuel Whitman*, *Jared Eliot*, *Ebenezer Williams*, *Jonathan Marsh*, *Samuel Cooke*, *Samuel Whittelsey*, *Joseph Noyes*, *Anthony Stoddard*, *Benjamin Lord*, and *Daniel Wadsworth*, shall be an *Incorporate Society*, or *Body Corporate and Politic;* and shall hereafter be called and known by the name of, THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF YALE COLLEGE IN NEW HAVEN, and that by the same name, they and

their successors shall and may have perpetual succession; and shall and may be persons capable in the law, to plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, and answer and be answered unto; and also to have, take, possess, acquire, purchase, or otherwise receive, lands, tenements, hereditaments, Goods, Chattels, or other estates, and the same lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels, or other estates, to grant, demise, lease, use, manage or improve, for the good and benefit of the said College, according to the tenor of the donation and their discretion.

"II. That all gifts, grants, bequests and donations, of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, goods and chattels, heretofore made to, or for the use, benefit, and advantage of the Collegiate School aforesaid, whether the same be expressed to be made to the President or Rector, and to the rest of the incorporated Society of *Yale College*, or to the Trustees or Undertakers of the Collegiate School in New Haven, or to the Trustees, by any other name, stile, or title whatsoever, whereby it may be clearly known and understood, that the true intent and design of such gifts, grants, bequests and donations, was to and for the use, benefit and advantage of the Collegiate School aforesaid, and to be under the care and disposal of the governors thereof, shall be confirmed, and the same hereby are confirmed, and shall be and remain to, and be vested in the President and Fellows of the College aforesaid, and their successors, as to the true and lawful successors of the original Grantees.

"III. That the said President and Fellows, and their successors, shall and may hereafter have a common seal, to serve and use for all causes, matters and affairs of them and their successors; and the same seal to alter, break, and make new, as they shall think fit.

"IV. That the said THOMAS CLAP shall be, and he is hereby established the present PRESIDENT, and the said *Samuel Whitman*, *Jared Eliot*, *Ebenezer Williams*, *Jonathan Marsh*, *Samuel Cooke*, *Samuel Whittlesey*, *Joseph Noyes*, *Anthony Stoddard*, *Benjamin Lord*, and *Daniel Wadsworth* shall be, and they are hereby established the present FELLOWS of the said College; and that they and their successors shall continue in their respective places during life, or until they or either of them, shall resign, or be removed or displaced, as in this act is hereafter expressed.

"V. That there shall be a general meeting of the *President and Fellows* of said College, in the College Library, on the second Wednesday of September annually, or at any other time and place which they shall see cause to appoint, to consult, advise, act in and about the affairs and business of the said College; and that on any special emergency, the President and two of the Fellows, or any four of the Fellows, may appoint a meeting at the said College, provided they give notice thereof to the rest, by letters sent and left with them, or at the places of their respective abodes, five days before such meeting; and that the President and

six Fellows, or in case of the death, absence, or incapacity of the President, seven Fellows, convened as aforesaid, (in which case the eldest Fellow shall preside,) shall be deemed a meeting of the President and Fellows of said College, and that in all the said meetings, the major vote of the members present shall be deemed the act of the whole; and where an equivote happens, the President shall have a casting vote.

"VI. That the President and Fellows of the said College, and their successors, in any of their meetings, assembled as aforesaid, shall and may, from time to time, as occasion shall require, elect and appoint a President or Fellow, in the room and place of any President or Fellow who shall die, resign, or be removed from his office, place or trust; whom the said Governor and Company hereby declare, for any misdemeanor, unfaithfulness, default, or incapacity, shall be removable by the President and Fellows of the said College; six of them, a least, concurring in such act. And shall have power to appoint a Scribe or Register, a Treasurer, Tutors, Professors, Steward, and all such other officers and servants, usually appointed in Colleges or Universities, as they shall find necessary, and think fit to appoint; for the promoting good literature, and the well ordering and managing the affairs of said College; and them, or any of them, at their discretion, to remove; and to prescribe and administer such forms of oaths, (not being contrary to the laws of England, or of this

Colony,) as they shall think proper, to be administered to all those officers and instructors of the said College, or to such, and so many of them as they shall think proper, for the faithful execution of their respective places, offices and trusts.

"VII. That the present President and Fellows of said College, and their successors, and all such Tutors, Professors, and other officers, as shall be appointed for the public instruction and government of said College, before they undertake the execution of their respective offices and trusts, or within three months after, shall publicly, in the College Hall, take the oaths and subscribe the declaration appointed by an act of Parliament, made in the first year of King GEORGE the first; entitled, *An Act for the further security of his Majesty's Person and Government, and the succession of the Crown in the Heirs of the late Princess* Sophia, *being Protestants; and for extinguishing the hopes of the pretended Prince of* Wales, *and his open and secret Abettors;* that is to say, the President before the governor, Deputy Governor, or any two of the assistants of this Colony, for the time being; and the Fellows, Tutors, and other officers, before the President, for the time being; who is hereby impowered to administer the same. An entry of all which shall be made in the records of said College.

"VIII. That the President and Fellows shall have the government, care and management of the said College; and all the matters and affairs there-

unto belonging; and shall have power, from time to time, as occasion shall require, to make, ordain, and establish, all such wholesome and reasonable laws, rules and ordinances, not repugnant to the laws of England, nor the laws of this Colony, as they shall think fit and proper, for the instruction and education of the Students, and ordering, governing, ruling and managing the said College, and all matters, affairs and things, thereunto belonging, and the same to repeal and alter, as they shall think fit; which shall be laid before this Assembly, as often as required, and may also be repealed or disallowed by this assembly, when they shall think proper.

"IX. That the President of said College with the consent of the Fellows, shall have power to give and confer, all such honors, degrees or licences, as are usually given in Colleges or Universities, upon such as they shall think worthy thereof.

"X. That all the lands and rateable estate belonging to the said College, not exceeding the yearly value of five hundred pounds sterling, lying in this government, and the persons, families and estates of the President and Professors, lying in and being in the town of New Haven, and the persons of the Tutors, Students, and such and so many of the servants of said College, as give their constant attendance on the business of it, shall be freed and exempted from all rates, taxes, military service, working at highways, and such other like duties and services.

"XI. And for the special encouragement and support of said College, this Assembly do hereby grant unto the said President and Fellows, and their successors, for the use of the said College, in lieu of all former grants, one hundred pounds silver money, at the rate of six shillings and eight pence per ounce, to be paid in bills of public credit, or other currency, equivalent to the said hundred pounds, (the rate or value thereof to be stated from time to time by this Assembly,) in two equal payments, in October and May annually. This payment to continue during the pleasure of this Assembly.

"IN FULL TESTIMONY and confirmation of this grant, and all the articles and matters therein contained, the said Governor and Company do hereby order, that this act shall be signed by the Governor and Secretary; and sealed with the public seal of this Colony: and that the same, or a duplicate or exemplification thereof, shall be a sufficient warrant to the said President and Fellows, to hold, use and exercise all the powers and privileges therein mentioned and contained.

"JONTH. LAW, *Governor.*

"By order of the said Governor and Company, in General Court assembled.

"*George Wyllys*, Secretary."

This Charter greatly improved the condition of the College, and several valuable donations from individuals and the General Assembly, enabled the

Corporation to extend and perfect their system of instruction. In the year 1747, the number of Students had increased to about one hundred and twenty, and in consequence of the inadequate extent of the buildings, more than one half were compelled to live out of the College. To correct that inconvenience the President projected a scheme for raising a sum of money, by means of a Lottery, for building a new College house. A grant, for that purpose, was obtained of the General Assembly, in May, 1747, and by means of it £500 sterling, clear of all charges, was raised.

Having obtained this accession to their funds, the foundation of the new College house was laid, April 17th, 1750, and the outside was finished in September, 1752.

The building, as originally constructed, was one hundred feet long, forty feet wide, and three stories high, with a cellar under the whole. It was built of brick, and contained thirty two chambers and sixty four studies.

This is the only College edifice, of that period, that now remains, and even this has been essentially altered and enlarged by the addition of a fourth story. It is known, in the language of direction now used by the Students, as the South Middle College.

The outside of the house having been finished, the President and Fellows, at the Commencement in 1752, ordered that the new College be called and named *Connecticut Hall*, and then walked, in

procession into it, and the Beadle, by order, made the following declaration.

"*Cum e Providentiæ Divinæ Favore, per Coloniæ Connecticutensis Munificentiam gratissimam, hoc novum Edificium Academicum, Fundatum et Erectum fuerit; in perpetuam tantæ Generositatis Memoriam, Ædes hæc nitida et splendida,* Aula Connecticutensis *nuncupetur.*

"In English thus; Whereas through the favor of Divine Providence, this new College house has been built, by the munificence of the Colony of Connecticut; in perpetual commemoration of so great generosity, this neat and decent building shall be called *Connecticut Hall.*"

The necessity of erecting the building was manifested in a striking manner, as upon its completion it was found that, in consequence of the growing popularity of the College, under the judicious government of President Clap, the number of Students had increased to more than one hundred and seventy, and that both houses were insufficient for their accommodation.

The College being in this agreeable and prosperous state, the attention of the Corporation was directed, with greater earnestness, towards the religious instruction of the pupils.

They had voted, in the year 1746, "That they would choose a public Professor of Divinity in the College, as soon as they could procure a sufficient support." In the year 1752, the necessity appearing to be greater, they voted, "That a Professor of

Divinity in the College would be, upon all accounts advantageous, and therefore *resolved*, that they would endeavor to get a support for such a Professor, as soon as may be; by all such ways and means as prudence should direct: and afterwards ordered, that one half of the College lands in the County of Litchfield, should be leased out for that purpose."

In October, 1753, the General Assembly resolved, "that one principal end proposed, in erecting the College, was to supply the Churches in this Colony, with a learned, pious and orthodox ministry; to which end, it was requisite that the Students of the College should have the best instructions in Divinity, and the best patterns of preaching set before them. And that the settling a learned, pious, and orthodox Professor of Divinity in the College, would greatly tend to promote that good end and design. And therefore recommended a general contribution to be made in all religious societies in the Colony, for that purpose."

At the request of the Corporation, and in pursuance of the advice of the General Association, the President, with the assistance of sundry ministers, performed the duty of a Professor of Divinity, by preaching to the Students in the College hall, on the Lord's Day, until a special appointment was made.

To preserve and secure the religion of the College upon its original foundation and Constitution, the following act was passed.

"At a meeting of the President and Fellows of Yale College, November 21, 1753; present, the Rev. Mr. THOMAS CLAP, President; the Reverend Messrs. *Jared Eliot*, *Joseph Noyes*, *Anthony Stoddard*, *Benjamin Lord*, *William Russel*, *Thomas Ruggles*, *Solomon Williams*, *Noah Hobart*.

"WHEREAS the principal design of the pious FOUNDERS of this College, was to educate and train up youth for the ministry, in the Churches of this Colony, according to the doctrine, discipline and mode of worship received and practiced in them; and they particularly ordered, that the Students should be established in the principles of religion, and grounded in polemical divinity, according to the *Assembly's Catechism*, *Dr. Ames' Medulla*, and *Cases of Conscience*, and that special care should be taken, in the education of Students, not to suffer them to be instructed in any different principles or doctrines; and that all proper measures should be taken, to promote the power and purity of religion, and the best edification and peace of these Churches.

"We, the successors of the said founders, being in our own judgments, of the same principles in religion with our predecessors, and esteeming ourselves bound in fidelity to the trust committed to us, to carry on the same design, and improve all the College estate descended to us, for the purposes for which it was given, do explicitly and fully resolve, as follows, viz.

"1. That the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are the only rule of faith and practice in all matters of religion, and the standard by which all doctrines, principles and practices in religion are to be tried and judged.

"2. That the *Assembly's Catechism*, and the *Confession of Faith*, received and established in the Churches of this Colony, (which is an abridgement of the Westminister Confession,) contain a true and just summary of the most important doctrines of the Christian religion; and that the true sense of the sacred Scriptures is justly collected and summed up in these compositions; and all expositions of Scripture, pretending to deduce any doctrines or positions, contrary to the doctrines laid down in these composures, we are of opinion are wrong and erroneous.

"3. If any doubt or dispute should happen to arise about the true meaning and sense of any particular terms or phrases in the said composures, they shall be understood and taken in the same sense in which such terms and phrases have been generally used in the writings of Protestant divines, and especially in their public Confessions of Faith.

"4. That we will always take all proper and reasonable measures, such as Christian prudence shall direct, to continue and propagate the doctrines contained in these summaries of religion, in this College, and transmit them to all future successions and generations; and to use the like measures to prevent the contrary doctrines from prevailing in this Society.

"5. That every person who shall hereafter be chosen a President, Fellow, Professor of Divinity, or Tutor, in this College, shall, before he enters upon the execution of his office, publicly give his consent to the said *Catechism* and *Confession of Faith*, as containing a just summary of Christian religion, as before expressed; and renounce all doctrines or principles contrary thereunto; and shall pass through such an examination as the Corporation shall think proper, in order to their being fully satisfied that he shall do it truly, without any evasion or equivocation.

"6. That since every such officer is admitted into his post upon the condition aforesaid, if he shall afterwards change his sentiments, entertain any contrary set of principles or scheme of religion, and disbelieve the doctrines contained in the said Catechism or Confession of Faith, he cannot, consistent with common honesty and fidelity, continue in his post, but is bound to resign it.

"7. That when it is suspected, by any of the Corporation, that any such officer has fallen from the profession of his faith, as before mentioned, and is gone into any contrary scheme of principles, he shall be examined by the Corporation.

"8. That inasmuch as it is especially necessary, that a Professor of Divinity should be sound in the faith; besides the common tests, before mentioned, he shall publicly exhibit a full confession of his faith, drawn up by him in his own words and phrases, and shall, in full and express terms, renounce all

such errors as shall, in any considerable measure, prevail at the time of his introduction. And if any doubt or question should arise, about any doctrine or position, whether it be truth or error, it shall be judged by the word of God, taken in that sense of it which is contained and declared in the said Catechism and Confession of Faith; as being a just exposition of the Word of God, in those doctrines or articles which are contained in them.

"9. That every person who shall be chosen President, Fellow, Professor of Divinity, or Tutor, in this College, shall give his consent to the rules of Church Discipline, established in the Ecclesiastical Constitution of the Churches of this Colony: it being understood that our Ecclesiastical Constitution may admit of additions or alterations, in such circumstances, as according to our Confession of Faith, are to be regulated by the light of nature, and the rules of Christian prudence. And it is especially declared, that if any person shall deny the validity of the ordination of the ministers of this Colony, commonly called *Presbyterian*, or *Congregational*, or shall hold, that it is necessary or convenient that such ministers should be reordained, in order to render their administration valid, it shall be deemed an essential departure from our Ecclesiastical Constitution; and inconsistent with the intentions of the founders of this College, that such a person should be chosen an officer in it.

"10. Yet, we would suppose, that it is not inconsistent with the general design of the Founders,

and is agreeable to our own inclinations, to admit Protestants of all denominations to send their children to receive the advantages of an education in this College: provided that while they are here, they conform to all the laws and orders of it."

In conformity to the preceding act, the Fellows were required publicly to give their consent to the *Catechism* and *Confession of Faith*, in this formula.

"I, A. B. being chosen a *Fellow* of *Yale College*, do hereby declare, that I believe that the *Assembly's Catechism*, and the *Confession of Faith*, received and established in the Churches of this Colony, and in this College, contain a true and just summary of the most important doctrines of the Christian religion; and that the true sense of the sacred Scriptures is justly collected and summed up in those compositions. And all expositions of Scripture, pretending to deduce any doctrine or position, contrary to the said doctrines laid down in those composures, I believe are wrong and erroneous. And I will always take all reasonable measures, and such as Christian prudence may direct, in my place and station, to continue and propagate the doctrines contained in these summaries of religion, in this College, and transmit them to all future successions and generations: and use the like measures to prevent the contrary doctrines from prevailing in this Society.

"I do also consent to the rules of Church discipline, established in the Ecclesiastical Constitution of the Churches of this Colony. A. B."

In September 1755, the Corporation nominated the Rev. Napthali Daggett, Pastor of a Church on Long Island, to be Professor of Divinity. On application to the Presbytery he was dismissed from his charge, and in November following, came and preached in the College hall, to good satisfaction.

After a rigid examination by the President and Fellows, as to his qualifications, and a full compliance, on his part, with the statutes of the College, as to the Confession of Faith, &c. Mr. Daggett was, on the 4th day of March, 1756, duly installed and inaugurated *Professor of Divinity*, with nearly the same solemnities and formalities, as are usual at the installment of other ministers, who have been before ordained.

At this period, President Clap states, that the interest of a donation of £28 10*s.* made in 1746, by the Hon. Philip Livingston, of New York, and of a donation of £33 10*s.* subsequently made by Mr. Gershom Clark, of Lebanon, together with the rents of the College lands, agreed to be leased, were sufficient for the annual support of the Professor.

The President had, on the 10th September, 1756, given a lot of land for the use of a Professor of Divinity, for the time being, who should be settled and continued, according to the act of the Corporation of November 21, 1753, and constantly preach in the College hall or Chapel, except in vacations; several principal gentlemen, by subscription, con-

tributed for building a house for the Professor under the like limitations.

The house was raised in June 1757, completely finished the next summer, and cost £287 sterling.

"The President, in the presence of a considerable number of gentlemen, with all proper formalities, put the Professor into the possession of the house; declaring that it was built, for the use of a Professor of Divinity, in the College, who should hold and preach all the doctrines contained in our Catechism and Confession of Faith; and in case he, or his successors, should hold, teach or maintain any contrary doctrine, he or they would have no right to any use or improvement of it, &c.; and the solemnity was concluded with prayer, and singing a psalm."

At a meeting of the President and Fellows, June 29, 1757, the Tutors, and a number of the Students, made application as follows, viz.

"Whereas, this Reverend Corporation, of their paternal care and goodness, have settled a Professor of Divinity in this Ecclesiastical Society, whom we receive as an able minister of the New Testament, We, the subscribers, members of this Society, having been admitted members in full communion, in sundry churches, and consenting to the Ecclesiastical Constitution of the Churches of this Colony, as agreeable to the word of God, in doctrine and discipline, are desirous to attend upon the ordinance of the Lord's Supper, under the administration of the Reverend Professor; and to

walk together in stated Christian communion and holy subjection to all the ordinances of Christ, and desire the approbation and sanction of this Reverend body."

"This was approved of by the Corporation; and a sermon was preached in the hall by the Professor; and all proper solemnities attended upon this occasion. And the sacrament of the Lord's Supper is accordingly administered in the College hall, or Chapel, on the first Lord's day in each month; agreeable to the practice of the Colleges in England."

In the year 1763, owing to some dissatisfaction that had arisen, with regard to the government and regulations of the College, an attempt was made by some gentlemen, to subject the institution to the *visitorial* power of Commissioners, to be appointed by the General Assembly. As this attempt was considered as a dangerous attack on the future prosperity of the College, and as unauthorized by law, the President zealously exerted his great talents in defeating its success.

The history of the transaction displays his versatile powers and strength, as a reasoner, in so forcible a manner, that it is believed a transcript will not be uninteresting.

The following condensed account is extracted from the appendix to Farrar's Report of the celebrated case of "The Trustees of Dartmouth College against Wm. H. Woodward," page 401.

"In the year 1763, an attempt was made, by a number of gentlemen, to procure the legislature of *Connecticut* to interfere with the government of *Yale College*, against the consent of the Corporation. In their memorial they represented, that the General Assembly were the *founders* of the College, and had a right to appoint *visitors*, and reform abuses. This right, they suggested, ought to be seasonably and most explicitly asserted and vindicated, otherwise the College might become too independent. They therefore prayed that the said assembly would pass an act, to authorize an appeal from any and every sentence given by the authority of the College, to the Governor and conncil of the colony; and issue forth a commission of visitation, enabling some suitable persons to inquire into all the affairs of said College, and either of themselves rectify abuses, or make report of what they should find, with their opinions thereon, to the said Assembly, at their next session.

The counsel for the memorialists were Jared Ingersoll and Samuel W. Johnson, Esquires, the two most learned and famous attornies of that day, in the colony. Great expectations were formed, by the enemies of the College, from this measure, and the great ability of their counsel; and its friends were not without fears and anxieties. That class of people, who had been so long and so strongly opposed to the College, flattered themselves with the pleasing prospect of bringing it to their feet, and of amply reaping the fruit of their past labors.

The Rev. Thomas Clap, the learned President of the College, viewed the cause of too great consequence to be trusted in any hands but his own: and judged it his duty to the founders of the College, to employ his talents for its defence, and to plead the cause himself, in the face of all opposition. This task he executed with uncommon ability and success.

"The counsel for the memorialists alleged that the General Assembly *founded* the College, by giving a charter, in the year 1701, which contained a donation of about £60, sterling, to be annually paid out of the public treasury, and by sundry subsequent donations, especially five tracts of land in the year 1732; and that the present Assembly, as successors to the founders, had a right of visitation by the common law.

"To which the President replied:—'That the General Assembly, in their legislative capacity, have the same authority over the College, and all the persons and estates belonging to it, as they have over all other persons and estates in the colony; and all that power, which is necessary for the good of the College, or the general good of the community. And that an especial respect and gratitude is due to them as its greatest benefactors; yet they are not to be considered as *founders* or *visitors* in the sense of the common law. That the first Trustees, Undertakers, and Inspectors, who were nominated by the ministers, with the general consent of the people, and by compact became a

society or *quasi corporation*, (as my lord *Coke* says,) near two years before they had a charter, were the *founders* of the College; and that they formed it by making a large and formal donation of books, above a year before they had a charter from the government. The College had a being, not only in *fieri*, in the purpose and intention of the Undertakers, (as lord *Coke* says,)* but in *esse*, by the donation of books, money and land, actually made to it before it had a charter. That major *Fitch* of *Norwich*, made a donation in writing, to the Undertakers, of six hundred acres of land, and some materials to build a College house, in the time of the sitting of the Assembly, some days before the charter was given. And this donation he made to the collegiate school, as '*already set up by the great pains and charges of the ministers.*'—That the king, by giving a licence to found a College, does not thereby in law become the founder *in sensu dotationis;* and that he is the founder only of those colleges or hospitals, to which he makes the *first* donation for founding. My lord *Coke* distinguishes between *Fundator Incipiens* and *Fundator Perficiens;* and says, that he is the founder *quoad dotationem*, (to whose heirs or successors the law gives the right of *visitation*,) who makes the *first donation*.† And the right of visitation arises in law, from the interest which the founder has in the college or hospital by his dona-

* Coke 10 Rep. † Coke 10 Rep.

tion. For if it be essentially perverted from the design, for which it was given, the donation becomes void, and reverts to the donor or his heirs. That the first donation only creates the founder, and all subsequent donations are presumed in law, to be given for the same end and design with the first, unless some particular limitation be expressly made.

"'That if a common person makes a donation to found a college or hospital, though ever so small, and the king afterwards endows it with large possessions, yet the common person is the founder, and not the king.*

"'That a *license* to found, and a *charter* of incorporation, are in their own nature distinct. Either may be first in law, (yet they are oftentimes both contained in the same instrument,) and may precede or succeed the first fundamental donation.

"'When the fundamental donation is made before the license to found, there the license is only a formal and explicit confirmation from the crown, of what was before done by the general license given by the common and statute law, whereby every man may give his estate for public, pious, and charitable uses, upon such conditions and regulations as he shall see cause.† And the feoffees in trust are the legal proprietors of such donations, according to the conditions and limitations with which they are made; and have a legal right to

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* Wood's Institutes. † See 39 Eliz. c. 5. and Connecticut Laws.

hold and lease, and to dispose of the profits *quasi corporation*, for those particular purposes; and may, by a long course of stated and regular conduct, become a *complete* legal corporation by *prescription*. And the king's charter or license only makes or declares that to be a legal corporation, *at the first*, which may become such by *immemorial usage* and custom.

"'In a license to found, the words *found*, *erect*, or any other words of the like import, are indifferent in law, and sufficient to make a foundation; and in the first charter or grant to the College, these words are promiscuously used, and applied to the *first Trustees only*. The first charter plainly supposes ten Trustees, Partners, or Undertakers, *antecedently* existing; and a school already founded *in fact*, (though not fully and completely so *in law*,) by donations of lands, goods and monies, *before* given; and therefore gives them a full legal right, liberty and privilege, to proceed in erecting, endowing, and governing the school, which they had a general and imperfect right to do by the common law. And the charter declares them to be in a legal capacity to 'demand, have, hold, and possess all such lands, goods and monies, as have *heretofore* been given, (as well as those which might hereafter be given, for the founding, erecting, and endowing the said school.')

"'And there is no intimation, that their giving to the first Trustees, a right to receive sixty pounds out of the public treasury, a year after, and annu-

ally, and to improve it, at their discretion, for the good of the school, should be deemed the *founding* of it; to be sure not in such a sense as to annul the former foundation; much less could any endowments, made thirty years after, make them the founders in the sense of the common law. Besides, the preamble to the charter of 1745, expressly says that the first Trustees *founded* the College.

"'The power of *visitation* is, by the common law, expressly limited to the *statutes of the founder*,* which are the conditions or limitations of the use of the founder's donation; and the visitor can do nothing but rectify those things, which are plainly repugnant to those limitations, or claim a forfeiture. But as no such statutes made by the General Assembly can be found, such visitors would have no power at all, or be altogether arbitrary, like the visitors sent to *Magdalen College*, by king James II.

"'If it should be supposed, that there is any need of overseers, under the name and title of visitors, the first Trustees and their successors may properly be denominated such; and in the first plan of the College, they are expressly called inspectors. That to have visitors over visitors or inspectors, would make endless trouble and confusion. That matters of property must be determined by the stated executive courts, according to the course of the common law; but to erect any new

* Lord Raymond's Reports, vol. I. p. 7.

kind of court over the affairs of the College, which are committed to the President and Fellows, would be an infringement of their charter.'

"When the arguments had been fully heard and considered, there were but a very small number of the General Assembly, who were of the opinion that they were the *founders* of the College; and so they acted nothing upon the memorial.

"The historian adds, 'The memorialists, and their whole party, were greatly disappointed and chagrined, and the President got much honor by the defence, which he made of the College. He appeared to be a man of extensive knowledge and real greatness. In points of law, especially as they respected Colleges, he appeared to be superior to all the lawyers, so that his antagonists acknowledged that he knew more, and was wiser than all of them. The question relative to the Assembly's being the founders of the College, and having a right of visitation, has never been publicly disputed since, and it is believed that it never will be again.'"*

But notwithstanding the ability displayed by the President, in vindicating what he considered as the essential rights of the College, and the temporary triumph that attended his efforts, the policy of the opposition to the power of visitation may well be questioned. It created unfriendly feelings towards

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*Trumbull Hist. Conn. Vol. II. p. 327 to 333.—Clap's Annals of Yale College, p. 69 to 77.

the institution, on the part of those whose religious creeds differed from that professed in the College, and the Trustees of an establishment which had been fostered by the government, for the purposes of general education, were "charged with illiberality towards all denominations of Christians but their own."*

Prior to this period, the number of Students had increased so much, that it became inconvenient to use the College hall for the various purposes of a dining room and place for religious and scholastic exercises. The President, therefore, proposed a scheme to build a chapel, with a library room over it. A subscription for this purpose was opened; and the foundation was laid in April, 1761, and the outside nearly completed that summer. It was built of brick, fifty feet long, and forty feet wide, with galleries, in which were three *rostra* for orations, disputations, &c. and a library over the whole.

In June, 1763, it was opened with a sermon preached by the Professor of Divinity, in presence of the President and Fellows, and a large number of gentlemen. The President and Fellows voted, "that the *chapel* should hereafter be used for the religious and scholastic meetings and exercises, for which the old College hall has been used heretofore."

The liberality of the citizens of New Haven, subsequently enabled the corporation to erect a

* J. Trumbull's Works, p. 12.

steeple on the chapel, and donations from various quarters, to complete the interior of the building.

This chapel in modern times, has undergone many alterations, and is at this time devoted solely to academic purposes, under the name of the Athenæum.

The exertions made for its erection, appear to have closed the important acts of President Clap's administration.

Causes to which allusion has been already made had rendered Yale College "unpopular among a large proportion of the inhabitants of the Colony. The Trustees, relying on their charter, claimed to be completely independent of the government; and denied its right of visitation, or of any interference with the management of the institution. Many civilians encouraged the Students in opposition to their authority. A petition was drawn and signed by almost every member of the higher classes, addressed to the Trustees, containing a variety of charges against their instructors, and praying for their dismissal from office. All authority and subordination were now at an end; the Tutors abdicated, and the Scholars were dispersed during the summer of the year 1766. After holding the Commencement in September, the President resigned his office, and the Professor of Theology was appointed President *pro tempore*."*

Thus ended the academic services of a President, (after the labors of twenty-seven years,) who

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* Trumbull.

was an ornament to the science of the age in which he lived, whose efforts for the substantial interests and prosperity of the College were unremitted, and whose only unpopular traits appear to have been a conscientious religious zeal, and scholastic independence, that could not yield to spirit of an altered age.

This eminent man died, (a few months after his resignation,) on the 7th January, 1767, aged sixty-four years. He was born at Scituate, in Massachusetts, on the 26th June, 1703, was graduated at Harvard College in July 1722, settled in the ministry, at Windham, in August, 1726, from whence he was removed, fourteen years after, to the Rectorate of the College.

A valued friend, who is a lineal descendent of President Clap, has shown to the writer an interesting manuscript of her illustrious ancestor. It is entitled by him "Memoirs of some remarkable occurrences of Divine Providence, towards me, in the course of my life, together with some reflections and observations made upon them." It affords affecting evidence of the fervent piety and constant religious discipline, by which he regulated his conduct, but as it principally relates to occurrences of a private and domestic character, cannot be extensively used for the purposes of this sketch, otherwise than as a guide to dates.

Only one extract will be given, as furnishing a beautiful and energetic example of pastoral zeal and fidelity, during his ministration at Windham.

"*Jan.* 1*st*, 1737. I have this last week finished my pastoral visitation of every family in my parish, and catechising the several children in them. And I have also taken down the names and ages of every one; so that I might have a more full knowledge and clear remembrance of every soul committed to my care and charge, and the circumstances and condition of each particular person. I find the number of them to be seven hundred and twenty-two. A great number of souls to depend upon the care of one weak and sinful creature! May God direct and enable me rightly to perform and go through this great work and charge. That I may bear the names and circumstances of every one upon my heart at all times, and especially when I approach unto the throne of God; as Aaron bore the names of the children of Israel on the breast plate upon his heart, when he entered into the holy place."

The zeal of President Clap, for the advancement of the College, is sufficiently evinced by the facts stated in the preceding narrative. He contributed not only time but money to that object, and managed the expenditure of all pecuniary benefactions, with judgment and economy.

After the building of Connecticut Hall was completed, the Corporation, on the 29th June, 1757, passed the following complimentary vote.

"Whereas, the Reverend President Clap hath had the care and oversight of building the new College, called Connecticut Hall; and laying out

the sum of one thousand six hundred and sixty pounds sterling, which appears to have been done with great prudence and frugality; and the College built in a very elegant and handsome manner; by means of his extraordinary care, diligence and labor, through a course of several years; all which the said President has generously given for the service of said College. And the said President having also, of his own proper estate purchased a lot of land for the Professor of Divinity, which has cost fifty-two pounds, lawful money, and given it to the College for the said use forever. This Corporation think themselves bound, and do accordingly render their hearty and sincerest thanks to the Reverend President Clap, for these extraordinary instances of his generosity; and as a standing testimony thereof, voted, that this be entered on their records."

Bishop Berkeley was informed, from time to time, of the situation of the College, and the management of his generous donations. In a letter to President Clap, dated July 25, 1751, he thus expresses his gratification.

"The daily increase of religion and learning, in the seminary under your auspicious care and government, gives me a very sensible pleasure, and an ample recompense for all my donations."

Doctor Douglas, in his "Historical and Political Summary of New England," says, "A very considerable produce, in the Colony of Connecticut, is a seminary of learning, or *Schola Illustris*,

called a collegiate College; and when Professors, in several sciences are endowed, it will be called an University. This plant is vigorous and thriving under the cultivation of the present President, the worthy Reverend Mr. Clap." In a subsequent part of his book, Doctor Douglas says of President Clap, "This is an ingenious gentleman, mathematically learned; at this time, 1750, contriving some compendiums, and other improvements in astronomical calculations. Many of the Students, (Students in the College about eighty,) are expert in astronomical calculations, from the solid good tuition and instruction of the worthy Mr. Clap, a credit to the Colony."

Doctor Holmes, in his "American Annals," vol. ii. p. 281, says of President Clap, "He was a man of extensive and profound learning. In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy he was surpassed by few, if any, of his contemporaries in this country. He constructed the first orrery, or planetarium, made in America. His labors and services in the Presidency were very extensive and important, as well as indefatigable."

But few of the mathematical and philosophical productions of President Clap are preserved for the benefit of posterity. When New Haven was invaded by the British troops, during the Revolutionary War, (in 1779,) among other plunder taken off, in a spirit of barbarian wantonness, was a large chest of President Clap's manuscripts, then in possession of his excellent daughter, Madam Wooster, wife

of General David Wooster. President Stiles addressed a letter on the subject to General Tryon, commander of the expedition, representing that "a war against science had been reprobated for ages, by the wisest and most powerful generals;" and requesting a return of the manuscripts.

The General promised his exertions in their recovery, but it afterwards appeared, that many of the manuscripts were thrown overboard, into Long Island Sound. Some were picked up by boatmen, near Fairfield, and others at East Haven, three weeks after the evacuation; but President Stiles expresses his regret, that most of President Clap's manuscripts are "now lamentably and irrecoverably lost."*

A manuscript essay, entitled "*Conjectures upon the nature and motions of Meteors, which are above the atmosphere*," by President Clap, had fortunately been copied by the Rev. Ebenezer Baldwin, of Danbury, and was found among his papers after his death. It was thus rescued from the fate of the other manuscripts, and was published, at the suggestion of President Stiles, in 1781. It furnishes honorable proof of the author's mathematical and astronomical science, and of his powers as a reasoner. His theory, on that interesting subject, has received the sanction of many of the most eminent modern philosophers; and particularly, has been ably and elaborately discussed, in

* Life of President Stiles, p. 265.

an essay by Doctor Day, now President of Yale College.

That President Clap's science was practical as well as speculative, is among other proofs, happily evinced by a fact recorded by the Rev. Jared Eliot, of Killingworth, Connecticut, in an elaborate work on Agriculture, published by him in 1760, at Boston. The learned author says, "Mr. Tull's wheat drill is a wonderful invention, but it being the first invented of that kind, no wonder if it be intricate, as indeed it is, and consists of more wheels and other parts, than there is really any need of. This I was very sensible of all along, but knew not how to mend it, therefore applied myself to the Rev. Mr. Clap, President of Yale College, and desired him, for the regard which he had to the public, and to me, that he would apply his mathematical learning and mechanical genius, in that affair; which he did to so good purpose, that his new modelled drill can be made with a fourth part of what Mr. Tull's will cost. This I look upon as a great improvement, and take this opportunity to make my acknowledgments for the favor."

During the Presidency of Mr. Clap, the direction of Collegiate studies, undoubtedly received a strong bias from his favorite pursuits; and poetry and belles letters flourished feebly in a soil devoted to the culture of philosophy, mathematics, and polemic divinity. A poem entitled "*Philosophic Solitude*," by William Livingston, afterwards Gov-

ernor of New Jersey, is said to be the only production of this age, in polite literature, now left to the public.

This account of President Clap will be concluded by a copy of an epitaph, on a monument erected to his memory, in the burying ground at New Haven, and by a biographical sketch, drawn by President Stiles, and inserted in the appendix to Doctor Holmes' life of the latter.

EPITAPH.

"Here lyeth interred the body of the reverend and learned Mr. Thomas Clap, the late President of Yale College, in New Haven; a truly great man, a gentleman of superior natural genius, most assiduous application, and indefatigable industry. In the various branches of learning, he greatly excelled; an accomplished instructor; a patron of the College; a great divine, bold for the truth; a zealous promoter and defender of the doctrines of grace; of unaffected piety, and a pattern of every virtue; the tenderest of fathers and the best of friends; the glory of learning and the ornament of religion; for thirteen years, the faithful and much respected pastor of the church in Windham; and near twenty-seven years, the laborious and principal President of the College, and having served his own generation, by the will of God, with serenity and calmness, he fell on sleep, the 7th day of January, 1767, in his sixty-fourth year.

"Death, great proprietor of all,
'Tis thine to tread out empires,
And to quench the stars."

Literary character of President Clap, as delineated by Doctor Stiles, from the appendix to Holmes' Life, &c.

"President Clap was possessed of strong mental powers, clear perception, and solid judgment. Though not eminent for classical learning, he had a competent knowledge of the three learned languages. He was well versed in algebra, optics, astronomy, and the general course of experimental philosophy. In mathematics and natural philosophy, I have not reason to think he was equalled by any man in America, except the most learned Professor Winthrop. Many others, indeed, excelled him in the mechanic application of the lower branches of the mathematics; but he rose to sublimer heights, and became conversant in the application of this noble science to those extensive laws of nature, which regulate the most stupendous phenomena, and obtain throughout the stellary universe. I have known him to elucidate so many of the abstrusest theorems and ratiocinia of Newton, that, I doubt not, the whole *Principia* of that illustrious philosopher was comprehended by him; a comprehension which, it is presumed, very few mathematicians, of the present age, have attained. Wollaston's Religion of Nature was the basis of his moral philosophy, and Westminster Calvinism was his theology. He had thoroughly studied the Scriptures, and had read the most eminent divines of the last two hundred years. In his peculiar manner, he had examined so many authors, through

the tract of time from Jerome to the present day, as well as the three more primitive ages, that, on the fundamental doctrines of religion, I believe him to have been possessed of the sentiments of the whole Christian world. History, ancient and modern, political and ecclesiastical, he was well versed in. He had deeply studied the history of the Assyrian empire; that of Greece; that of the Roman empire, through all its periods, and particularly its mutation into an Ecclesiastical State. He studied the rise of Mahometism; the Saracenic conquests; the dominion of the Caliphs and Mamelukes; the extensive spread of this religion, and the final partition of the interest into several empires. He had formed an idea of the powers of Europe, their connexions, balances, and leading springs of policy: and had arranged the principal events and revolutions of the several ages, from antiquity to the present day. He traced and considered, with the closest attention, the causes of greatest extent, and most forcible operation, in effecting public events, which, like the laws of nature, carry in themselves the certain futurition of their phenomena. He well understood the history and geography of the Bible; and took great pains to consider the verification which it mutually gave and received, when compared with profane history. He was well read in the Fathers, and had examined all the remains of the antiquities of the primitive church. He studied the police, worship, and discipline of the Church, in the three first and

two last ages. He greatly studied the councils, general and provincial, and in them was thoroughly versed. He was considerably read in the common law of England, and in the municipal laws of his country. He was so well versed in the *Jus Civile*, the Institutes of Justinian, the Pandects, the *Novellæ;* and from the canons, the decretals of the Popes, he had obtained such a general knowledge of ecclesiastical law, that he would have honored a Doctorate in both laws.

"The labors of his office left a most contemplative mind but a few hours for reading. But he had a happy and advantageous method of reading: he always studied on a system, or arrangement with respect to some whole, and read to purpose. A voluminous library before him, he treated as a collection of reports, books delivering the knowledge and reasonings of the learned world, on all subjects of literature. He seldom read a volume through in course. Having previously settled in his mind the particular subjects to be examined, and what on any subject he needed to ascertain, he then pitched directly on the book or books, and those parts in them, which would elucidate the subject of his enquiry. He would thus, with discernment and dispatch, run over fifty volumes, if necessary, and select whatever they contained in point; and thus proceed, till he made himself master of the subject, generally passing unconcernedly over the rest, however attractive and interesting. He thus amassed and digested a valuable treasure of

erudition, having prosecuted almost all the variety of capital subjects in the whole circle of literature.

"He was indefatigable in labors, both secular and scientific, for the benefit of the College; there being proof of the one, in his building a College edifice and Chapel; and of the other, in his frequent public dissertations on all kinds of literature.

"As to his person, he was not tall; yet, being thick set, he appeared rather large and bulky. His aspect was light, placid, serene, and contemplative. He was a calm, still, judicious, great man."

In a statistical account of New Haven, already referred to, Doctor Dwight thus speaks of President Clap. "His character was extensively given in a manner highly honorable to him, in an appendix to the life of President Stiles, from the Diary of that gentleman, by the Rev. Dr. Holmes, of Cambridge. As President Stiles knew him intimately, the character which he has given of him cannot be questioned. To him who reads his character, there will remain little doubt that he was the greatest man, who ever sat at the head of this institution.

"Mr. Richard Woodhull, who was five years under his administration, and was himself eminently distinguished for his learning and science, once gave me the following character of President Clap, in answer to some inquiries, which I made concerning this subject. 'If I were to give his character in concise terms,' said Mr. Woodhull, 'I should give it in this manner: In whatever

company he was, and whatever was the subject of conversation, he appeared evidently to understand it more clearly, and more comprehensively than any other person present.' As Mr. Woodhull had, not long before, had a controversy with President Clap, he cannot be supposed to have been prejudiced in his favor. The only serious defect in his Presidential character was, that he was prone to consider boys as being men."

CHAPTER VI.

The Presidency of the Rev. Napthali Daggett, S. T. D.

The disordered state of the College, at the time of the resignation of President Clap, produced deep solicitude in the minds of those, who had so long watched with paternal care over its interests. Doctor Daggett, as has been remarked, was appointed President *pro tempore*; but the Corporation were satisfied that a thorough reformation in academic studies and government, was necessary, to revive public confidence, and restore the usefulness of the institution. The individual exertions of President Daggett, whose course of studies had been especially directed to the Theological department, would be of little avail, unless supported and sustained by Tutors of popular character, and who could add the embellishments of polite literature to the graver pursuits of the Students.

The Corporation were most fortunate in their selection. Mr. Ebenezer Baldwin, afterwards pastor of the church in Danbury, Mr. Stephen M. Mitchell, afterwards Chief Justice of the state, and Mr. Job Lane; who are justly styled, in the memoir of the Hon. Judge Trumbull, "very accomplished scholars," were chosen Tutors.

After the vacation, the Students reassembled, and order was restored in the institution.

The management of the College, and particularly in the literary and classical departments, was chiefly confided to the Tutors; and they vindicated, with honorable zeal and talents, their just claim to the trust reposed in them.

The names of these gentlemen are mentioned, although in a secondary rank of academic power, as we are to trace to the period of their Tutorship, and in a great degree to their personal exertions, an important and salutary change in the course of Collegiate instruction. Although the condition of the institution did not justify immediate and radical innovation, on established usages, yet so far as prudence would admit, the Tutors encouraged the study of the English language, composition and oratory; and interwove, with severer scholastic exercises, the ornaments of polite and popular learning.

In this judicious manner, they prepared the way for that thorough change, in the course of instructions, which their distinguished successors in the Tutorship, Messrs. Howe, Trumbull and Dwight, were enabled to perfect. The era of this change was providential. Minds were then forming, which were destined to direct the energies of a young empire, and to give character and dignity to one of the noblest struggles recorded in history. Education more practical, and talents more popular, than belonged to a system almost monastic, were

soon to be required, and events proved how wisely the instructors of Yale College had prepared for the emergency.

In the year 1770, the General Assembly of the state, resolved to found a Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the College, and the Corporation, soon after, elected the Rev. Nehemiah Strong, as Professor for that department; who was inducted into office before the expiration of the year. This appears to be the most important addition made to the academic officers of the institution during the Presidency of Doctor Daggett.

President Daggett resigned the chair as President, on the 1st of April, 1777, retaining his connexion with the College, as Professor of Divinity. Although the period of his Presidency, was fruitful in incidents affecting the future character of the College, it is not deemed necessary to refer to them, otherwise than as they are mentioned in the following notice of his character and life.

PRESIDENT DAGGETT.

President Daggett was born at Attleborough, Massachusetts, in the year 1727, and educated at Yale College, where he was graduated in 1748.*

In 1751, he was settled in the ministry at Smithtown on Long Island, where he performed his pastoral duties with great reputation for about five

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* Holmes' Life of Stiles, p. 396.

years. In the year 1755, he was chosen Professor of Divinity in Yale College, and was inducted into office on the 4th of March, 1756. He performed the important duties of that department of Collegiate instruction, for twenty-five years, and until his death; which event occurred on the 25th of November, 1780.

In addition to the peculiar duties attached to his Professorship, he also discharged those of President of the institution, from the time of President Clap's resignation, in September 1766, till the 1st of April, 1777, when he resigned that charge.

His appointment to the Presidency was *pro tempore*, probably because the Corporation of the College, were desirous of retaining his services more exclusively in the Theological department, for which he had been originally selected. He is uniformly represented, by those who have traced his character, as "a good classical scholar, well versed in moral philosophy, and a learned divine."*

Were no other evidence transmitted to us, of the superiority of his mind, and the extent of his acquirements, it would be sufficiently evinced by the fact, that he was selected as the first Professor of Divinity attached to the College, at the early age of twenty-eight years, at a period too when the Board of Trustees was entirely composed of clergymen, distinguished alike for classical and theological learning, and whose judgments had been

* Life of Stiles, p. 396.

ripened by maturity of years. Such men, when called upon to fill a professorship, that should carry into effect the original intention of the founders, and make the College "a school of the Church," would weigh with caution the qualifications of candidates. Indeed, President Clap, in his annals, says, that previous to his inauguration and installation, "the President and Fellows met, and spent a day in examining Mr. Daggett, as to his principles of religion, his knowledge and skill in divinity, cases of conscience, scripture history and chronology, antiquity, skill in the Hebrew tongue, and various other qualifications for a Professor; in all which he acquitted himself to the good satisfaction of the Corporation."

The printed sermons of Doctor Daggett, delivered on special occasions, give honorable evidence of his talents as a writer and divine. Among these may be particularly mentioned, a sermon delivered in 1768, occasioned by the death of Mr. Job Lane, before mentioned as a distinguished Tutor of the College, and a sermon preached at Danbury, in 1770, at the ordination of the Reverend Ebenezer Baldwin, a fellow laborer with the former, in advancing the literary reputation of the institution. Both these productions do honor to the profound views and cultivated talents of Doctor Daggett.

During a considerable part of his Presidency, the country was agitated by the high excitements that preceded the Revolutionary War, and by the deep distress and solicitude that marked the com-

mencement and progress of that righteous but fearful conflict;—a period, it might be supposed, ill adapted to the quiet of literary pursuits, or the proper exercise of academic discipline. And yet perhaps, the history of the College does not furnish another period more fruitful in men, truly eminent in every department of learning.

The peculiar condition of the country, just emerging from colonial vassalage, into the dignity of an independent nation, and filled with high and enthusiastic sentiments of liberty, may readily account for the rapid advancement of aspiring young men, (then entering on the stage of life,) in civil, political, and military rank. But it is among the catalogues of Doctor Daggett's pupils, supported as he was by talented and distinguished Tutors, that we must also search for the epic bards of our country—for Trumbull and Dwight, and Humphreys and Barlow. How few instructors can adorn their academic laurels with richer jewels.

His pupil, Doctor Dwight, in his account of New Haven, bears honorable testimony to the worth of his instructor. He says, "Doctor Daggett was respectable as a scholar, a divine, and a preacher. He had very just conceptions of the manner in which a College should be governed; but he was not always equally happy in the mode of administering its discipline. A number of persons were not willing to do justice to his merits. I say this with confidence, because I was acquainted with him, for a long time, in the most intimate manner,

The College was eminently prosperous under his Presidency. His sermons were judicious, clear, solemn and impressive."

In concluding this brief notice of President Daggett, his character as a patriot should not be omitted. Like most of the New England clergy, his stimulating voice urged on his countrymen in the glorious cause of independence; and his hand and his heart dared to execute what his judgment approved in others. On the 5th of July, 1779, about two thousand British troops, apparently without any other objects than plunder and wanton rapacity, took possession of New Haven. Their approaches from the shipping were resisted only by a few militia and citizens, hastily assembled. Among the most forward of these, was the venerable Professor of Divinity of Yale College, who bravely opposed the advance of the enemy, until compelled by wounds to surrender his musket. The fearlessness of his conduct, instead of awakening generous sentiments in the breasts of his foes, excited them to acts of cruelty; and the violence committed on his person, when a prisoner, ever after affected his constitution, and is supposed to have occasioned eventually his death.

Had the canvas perpetuated the recollection of this disgraceful instance of predatory warfare, New Haven, like Bunker's Hill, would have shown another illustrious example of the intenseness of that patriotism, that could arm a clergyman's hands with instruments of blood.

After exhibiting in a life of usefulness, such evidences of piety, learning and patriotism, the writer believes that President Daggett has earned a just claim to what he describes as an object of universal desire.

In a sermon preached at the death of Mr. Lane, (already referred to), he says:

"I believe there is scarce any person to be found who can now be absolutely indifferent to what shall be said of him, when he shall be in his grave. The perpetuating an honorable character was the grand object of ambition, the *summum bonum*, with the generality of the heathen worthies, whether in literature, government, or arms. They discovered an unbounded desire of immortalizing their names. *Optimus quisque maxime ducitur honore.—Cicero.* What they discovered, I believe was originally implanted in human nature, although improved in them by education.

"We may therefore conclude, upon good evidence, that the endearing our name to posterity is a natural good, desirable in itself, suited to gratify an innocent passion or desire in human nature, and that it is one of those blessings, whereby the righteous are and will be, distinguished from the wicked, whose names shall rot. *Prov.* 10. 7."

CHAPTER VII.

The Presidency of the Rev. Ezra Stiles, S. T. D. LL. D.

The Corporation of Yale College, in common with the literary men of the age, had, for some time previous to the resignation of President Daggett, witnessed, with high gratification, the growing reputation and scientific accomplishments of one of the alumni of the institution, the Reverend Ezra Stiles, Pastor of a Church in Newport, Rhode Island.

The rank that he held among the clergy, and men of letters, pointed him out as a suitable person to fill the vacant chair, and accordingly, after a satisfactory consultation with the committee of the General Assembly, on the subject, he was duly elected President in September 1777. In addition to this appointment, Doctor Stiles was also chosen Professor of ecclesiastical history, and was formally inducted into both offices on the 8th of July, 1778. On this occasion, the academic ceremonies were appropriate and impressive. Professor Daggett opened the meeting with prayer, the presiding Fellow then delivered a Latin oration, and committed the College to the instruction and government of Doctor Stiles. The President replied by addresses in Latin, to the Corporation, and the

various classes of the assembly. A congratulatory oration, in Latin, was then delivered by one of the senior Bachelors; to which succeeded a learned oration in the same language, by the President, on the *Encyclopedia of Literature.*

After the ceremonies of his induction, the Professors and Tutors waited upon him, with an address, expressive of the affection and respect with which the College received him as their President.

At the time of his induction, the only regular Professorships were those of Divinity and Mathematics, and although the condition of the College had essentially improved, during the Presidency of Doctor Daggett, yet the gloomy state of the country, involved as it was in a desperate struggle for liberty, which required all its resources, seemed to forbid the expectation of any rapid advancement in literary institutions. Notwithstanding these discouragements, the talents of the President gradually infused new vigor and animation into the establishment.

In the year 1780, Professor Daggett died, after a short illness, and was succeeded in that chair by the Reverend Samuel Wales, then pastor of a Church in Milford, Connecticut, who was inducted on the 12th June, 1782.

On the 12th September 1781, after an interval of seven years, (arising from obstacles growing out of the Revolutionary War,) Commencement was celebrated in public. On this occasion, the President introduced the exercises of the morning by a

Hebrew oration, and those of the afternoon by a Latin oration.

In 1782, a brick dining hall was erected, sixty feet in length and thirty in breadth. In the modern improvements and alterations of Collegiate buildings, this hall has been converted into a chemical laboratory and lecture room, and is now used for those purposes.

Professor Strong having resigned his office, the President, on the 2d January of this year, delivered a lecture in the Chapel, on Natural Philosophy, and continued to give occasional lectures on that branch of science, and on Mathematics, until the chair of that Professorship was filled.

In 1783, the number of Students in the College, under the popular government of President Stiles, had increased to two hundred and seventy. Various additions were made to the philosophical apparatus, principally by means of individual liberality and contributions, and the institution attained high rank and reputation.

The auspicious effects of Doctor Stiles's unwearied efforts, aided by his enlightened academic associates, on the character of the College, are happily illustrated in a letter from the first President Adams, acknowledging the honor of a degree as Doctor of Laws, conferred upon him in 1788. "If this honorary degree is, as you inform me, to be considered as a token of affection and esteem, I shall certainly hold it among the most precious of things; since nothing can be more pleasing to me,

or more satisfactory to my highest ambition, than the approbation of an University which has distinguished itself in literature, among the foremost in America, and which is the light of a Commonwealth that I esteem the purest portion of mankind."

In 1790, as "an encouragement to the study of the English language," Noah Webster, Esq. appropriated a certain proportion of the avails of his *Grammatical Institute*, to be given, as an annual premium, to the author of the composition which should be judged best, by the President, Professors and Tutors of the College.

This donation has subsequently been commuted for a definite sum.

An important change in the chartered rights and government of the College, was at this time maturing. The College had, from its foundation, enjoyed the patronage and fostering care of the government, but had resisted its claim to visitatorial power. The Corporation was composed entirely of clergymen, and although the original intention of making the College exclusively "*a school of the Church*," had for many years been abandoned, no laymen were permitted to have a place among its governors.

President Clap had obtained a triumph in argument; but in doing so, had convinced many, not only private citizens, but legislators, that in some cases, what is legally right, may be positively wrong. Besides, many religious sects, which were

inconsiderable when the College was founded, had increased in numbers, talents and wealth, and they naturally felt desirous, that the supervision of laymen should be extended to an institution, where pupils of all religious denominations were to receive their education. They very properly thought and contended, that a judicious union of civil and ecclesiastical power, would inspire confidence, remove long cherished prejudices, and give additional vigor and stability to the College. President Stiles, from the time of his entrance into office, had uniformly encouraged conferences with the General Assembly, and their personal inspection of the state of the College.

At the session of the General Assembly, in October 1791, a committee was appointed, "to confer with the President and Fellows of Yale College, relative to the state and circumstances of said College." This committee attended faithfully to their trust, and were met by the Corporation in a spirit of honorable frankness and candor. The condition of the institution, both as to its management and resources, was communicated by the President and Faculty without reserve, and at the next May session of the Assembly, the committee made a full and satisfactory report.

After commending the great improvements in discipline and literary exercises, observable in the College the committee add, "The treasury is in a much better condition than we apprehended. In justice to the Corporation, we are bound to ob-

serve, that their finances have been managed with great dexterity, prudence and economy." A just and honorable compliment to a succession of wise, prudent and conscientious men, who had for nearly a century, guarded the funds of this favorite Seminary, with almost a miser's care. The Committee close their report, by enumerating, as the most pressing wants of the College, another building to accommodate the Students; an addition to the library, which then consisted of about three thousand volumes, principally of ancient books; a further provision for the Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; and an increase of salaries paid to the Tutors.

This report was highly acceptable to the Assembly, who replied to the frank and confiding conduct of the Corporation, by the passage of the following liberal act, whereby they designed, not only to improve the government of the College, but to relieve its wants.

An act for enlarging the powers and increasing the funds of Yale College, (enacted in May 1792.)

"§1. *Be it enacted, by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled*, That *Mr. William Hart*, *Mr. John Trumbull*, and *Mr. Andrew Kingsbury*, be and they are hereby appointed, commissioners, with full power and authority, to receive the balances now due and payable, on all the taxes heretofore laid, for the payment and discharge of the

principal and interest of the public debt of this state, and all other balances due, and receivable, at the treasury, on all public paper of this state, in trust, and for the purposes in this act hereafter mentioned; who shall give bonds to the treasurer of this state, with two sufficient sureties, to the acceptance of the treasurer, in the sum of *twenty thousand pounds* lawful money, conditioned for the faithful discharge of said trust; and that the receipts of any one, or more of said commissioners, shall be received by the treasurer of this state, and credited in satisfaction, and discharge of the aforesaid balances: and that after the passing of this act, the treasurer of this state shall not receive into the treasury any part of said balances, but shall proceed to enforce the collection thereof for the purposes of this act, in manner as by law is already provided.

"§2. *And be it further enacted*, That said balances, which shall come into the hands of said commissioners, be, and the same are hereby appropriated to, and for the use and benefit of *Yale College* in *New Haven*, to be applied in manner following, viz. the sum of *two thousand five hundred pounds* lawful money, out of the avails thereof, for the purpose of erecting a new building or college, for the reception and accommodation of the Students; and the residue shall be, and hereby is established, as a fund for raising an annual revenue, forever hereafter, to be applied to, and for the support of, necessary professors, in the various arts and sciences, for the benefit of said College.

"*Provided nevertheless*, That the said commissioners shall not pay and deliver the said balances, or any part thereof, to the President and Fellows of said College, until the said President and Fellows shall have paid, or transferred to the treasurer of this state, in legal form, the amount of fifty *per cent.* on the sum collected on said balances, in some kind and denomination of the public stock of the United States, which now is or hereafter may be issued; or shall have given good and sufficient security, to the satisfaction of said commissioners, conditioned for the payment, or transfer of the same, in such reasonable time as said commissioners shall judge proper.

"§ 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in case this grant shall be accepted, in manner as herein after provided, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and six senior assistants in the council of this state, for the time being, shall ever hereafter, by virtue of their said offices, be Trustees or Fellows of said College; and shall, together with the present President and Fellows of said College, and their successors, constitute one Corporation, by the name and style mentioned in the charter of said College; and shall have and enjoy the same powers, privileges and authority, in as full and ample a manner, as though they had been expressly named and included in said charter: And that in case of vacancy, by death or resignation, or in any other way, of any of the present Fellows of said College, and their successors, every such vacancy shall forever

hereafter be supplied by them, and their successors, by election, in the same manner as though this act had never passed: And that the said Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and senior assistants, or any four of them, together with the present Fellows of said College, and their successors, or any six of them, shall at all future meetings of said Corporation, be a quorum for the transaction of business.

"§ 4. *Provided always, and it is hereby enacted and declared*, That this act shall not have any force or effect, so far as the same respects the appropriating said balances to the use of said College or in any respect adding to, or varying the charter and constitution thereof, unless the same shall be accepted and approved by the present corporation of said College, in legal meeting assembled: And that as soon as a certified copy of such their acceptance and approbation, in legal form, shall be lodged with the secretary of this state for record, the said commissioners shall proceed to pay over and deliver said balances, for the use of said College, according to the directions of this act. But in case the said President and Fellows shall neglect or refuse to accept of said grant, upon the terms and conditions aforesaid, for the term of one year, from and after the rising of this Assembly, in that case, the said commissioners shall hold and retain the sums they shall receive on said balances, subject to the future orders of the Assembly.

"*Provided also*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the General Assembly of this

state, from abating or remitting any part of said balances, in favor of any person or town, from whom the same may be due, whenever, on application, they shall judge reasonable."

Some of the provisions of this act were subsequently modified by the passage of the following act.

An act in addition to an act, entitled "An act for enlarging the powers and increasing the funds of Yale College," (enacted in May, 1796.)

"§ 1. *Be it enacted, by the Governor and Council, and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled*, That the claim of the state to the fifty *per cent.*, reserved in said act, and therein provided to be transferred by the said President and Fellows to the treasurer of this state, in legal forms, in some kind and denomination of the public stock of the United States, be, and the same is hereby relinquished to the said President and Fellows, for the use and benefit of said Yale College.

"*Provided nevertheless*, That nothing shall be held or claimed under this act, unless said President and Fellows shall, within thirty days from the rising of this Assembly, transfer to the treasurer of this state, in legal form, *thirteen thousand seven hundred and twenty six dollars and thirty-nine cents*, in the deferred stock of the United States; and upon the said President and Fellows procuring a receipt from said treasurer, for said sum of deferred stock, transferred as aforesaid, any bond or

security, which may have been given for the transfer of said fifty *per cent.* mentioned in said former act, shall be cancelled and delivered up.

"§ 2. *And be it further enacted*, That said President and Fellows, shall annually render to the General Assembly, during their session in October, an account of the receipts and expenditures of the monies belonging to said College."

At a special meeting of the Corporation of the College, on the 28th June, next following the passage of the first above recited act, they unanimously voted its acceptance; and on the 20th of July, a legal notice to that effect was filed with the Secretary of State.

This happy adjustment of Legislative and Collegiate powers, was received with general satisfaction by all classes of citizens.

At the subsequent Commencement, the Corporation was organized according to the terms of the act, by the union of the civilians therein specified with the old members; and they and their successors have since constituted the regular board, for the corporate government of the College.

The beneficial effects of the act were soon manifest. A part of the funds received, were immediately applied to the erection of another College edifice. The corner stone of the building, usually distinguished as South College, was laid by the President, in the presence of the Mayor and Aldermen of the city, of the Officers and Students of the College, and a large number of citizens, in April, 1793. It bears the following inscription.

EZRA STILES,
Coll. Yal. Præses.
Primvm Lapidem posvit,
Acad. Cond. 93.
Apr. 15, 1793.

After laying the corner stone, the President pronounced an appropriate discourse, in which he acknowledged the liberality of the General Assembly, gave an historical sketch of the College, and commended the edifice which was to be erected, with all the interests of the University, to the smiles and blessings of the Most High.

This building is of brick, and is one hundred and four feet long, thirty-six feet wide, and four stories high, and was completed on the 17th July, 1794.

Another part of the funds, arising from the grant of the Assembly, was applied to the Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. That office, which had been vacant since the resignation of Professor Strong, in 1781, was now filled by the election of Josiah Meigs, Esq. who was inducted into the Professorship, on the 4th of December, 1794.

On the 18th of February, in this year, Professor Wales, who had been incapacitated, for two years, by bodily infirmities, from performing his official duties, closed the scene of his sufferings.

The contemporaries of Doctor Wales speak of his talents and virtues in the most exalted terms.

He is described by them as "an excellent preacher, who by his distinguished abilities, in union with exemplary piety, added lustre and dignity to the Theological chair."

The death of this distinguished auxiliary in the cause of science, was soon to be followed by a more unexpected bereavement.

On the 8th May, 1795, President Stiles was suddenly seized with a malignant fever. Its progress was fearfully rapid, and on the 12th of May, after a confinement of only four days, this truly eminent Scholar and Divine was "gathered to his fathers."

From the foundation of the College to the death of Doctor Stiles, two thousand three hundred and seventy-two Students had received their education at the institution, of which number, six hundred and eighteen were educated under his Presidency.

CHARACTER.

Ezra Stiles was the son of the Reverend Isaac Stiles. He was born at North Haven, in Connecticut, on the 10th day of December, 1727.

In September, 1742, he entered Yale College at the age of fifteen years.

His principal Tutor was Mr. Thomas Darling of Woodbridge, a gentleman of distinguished abilities and science. In consequence of delay in collecting the proceeds of the sale of a small estate, that had descended to him from his mother, and which was designed to defray the expenses of his

education, Mr. Stiles was in a great degree dependant on the patronage of friends, during his residence at College. In these circumstances, the generous friendship of President Clap, who discerned in the fine genius and literary ambition of his pupil, the sure indications of future eminence, was fully exerted, and by various acts of liberality, he contributed to defray the expenses of his education.

Mr. Stiles received his degree as Bachelor of Arts, in 1746, having attained distinguished rank among the scholars of the institution.

On this occasion he was respondent in defence of a *thesis*, which afterwards commended itself to his maturer judgment, and received the support of his more practised pen.

"*Jus regum non est jure divino hæreditarium.*" "The hereditary right of kings is not of divine authority."

The pursuits of literature, which were so attractive to his inquisitive mind, rendered a longer residence at New Haven, peculiarly desirable to Mr. Stiles, but his straitened circumstances seemed to forbid the indulgence of his wishes. At this time he found another benefactor, in the son-in-law of his venerable College patron, Captain David Wooster, of the British army, (in after times a distinguished General and martyr of the Revolution,) who had married a daughter of President Clap, invited Mr. Stiles to reside in his family at New Haven, during his absence on military duty, at Louisburg.

The invitation was accepted, and his studies, in every department of science, were pursued with a zeal and industry rarely equaled. In a literary diary, kept by him during the greater part of his life, he inserted at this time, the following noble sentiments and resolution, as the guides of his ambition.

"I consider myself as a citizen of the intellectual world, and a subject of its Almighty lawgiver and judge; by him I am placed upon an honorable theatre of action, to sustain, in the sight of mortal and immortal beings, that character and part which he shall assign me, in order to my being trained up for perfection and immortality; and shall therefore, from this time forth, devote my life to the service of God, my country, and mankind."

In 1749, Mr. Stiles was chosen a Tutor of Yale College, and during the same year was licensed as a preacher.

About this period, the mind of Mr. Stiles was affected by doubts as to the authenticity of the Scriptures, and although he never avowed himself to be an absolute infidel, yet his scepticism was of such a character, as to render it proper in his judgment, that he should qualify himself for another profession.

The state of his health furnished a reasonable pretext for seeking an employment, deemed less trying to the constitution than the duties of the ministry. He accordingly commenced the study of the law, and in November 1753, was admitted

as an attorney, by the County Court at New Haven.

His biographer mentions, that he practised at the bar until 1755, and his acquirements in all the departments of statute, common and civil law, are said to have been extensive.

Although his fame and usefulness were not destined eventually, to depend on his juridical learning and exertions, yet the knowledge of law, acquired at this period, was afterwards manifested with great advantage, in the discharge of his high Collegiate duties.

The life of President Stiles is so fruitful in incidents, that the confined limits of the writer will only allow him to note, in a brief chronological summary, the most important.

On the 12th December, 1756, he pronounced a Latin funeral oration, in honor of Governor Law. His knowledge of the ancient languages, particularly the Latin, was very remarkable, and drew from Professor Meigs, who delivered his funeral oration, this high eulogy, "He wrote this language with surprising facility, and with a purity and elegance, that would have honored the age of Augustus."

In September, 1752, he delivered, at the President's desire, a Latin half century oration, at Commencement.

At the Commencement, in 1753, he pronounced a latin oration, in memory of Bishop Berkeley, a distinguished benefactor of the College, who died in January of that year.

On the 5th February, 1755, he pronounced a Latin oration in the College Hall, in compliment to Doctor Franklin, then on a visit to the literati, at New Haven. He had previously paid much attention to the discoveries made by this distinguished philosopher, and had repeated his interesting experiments on electricity. On this occasion, an ardent friendship, based on mutual worth, was cemented, that was not dissolved during their lives.

In May, 1755, the second Church and congregation in Newport, Rhode Island, gave Mr. Stiles an invitation to become their minister. About this time the doubts and sceptical feelings, that had so long perplexed his mind, had yielded to a full conviction of the authenticity of the Christian system. This conviction was the result of calm, patient, and laborious investigation, and to use his own language, his "doubts having given way," he "could honestly devote himself to the service of the great Immanuel."

A minute statement of facts, connected with this interesting portion of the life of Doctor Stiles, is given by his biographer, Doctor Holmes.

But notwithstanding his religious sentiments had thus become fixed and stable, he felt great reluctance in abandoning the profession of law, for which he had formed a very strong attachment, and his first resolution was to decline the invitation to Newport. This resolution eventually yielded to reflection, and he accepted their proposal.

At the Commencement in September, he resigned the Tutorship, having filled that office six years and a half, with eminent usefulness and dignity.

Mr. Stiles was ordained as Pastor over the Church in Newport, on the 22d October, 1755.

An extensive public library, called in honor of its founder, the Redwood Library, rendered Newport, in addition to other advantages, an agreeable residence for a man of science; and few were disposed to avail themselves more fully of its pleasures and advantages, than the new pastor. His faithful attention to pastoral and parochial duties, did not detach his mind from the pursuits of science, and his correspondence with his former associates at College, evince both his affectionate regard for the institution, and his attachment to literary labors. Astronomy, at this time, appears to have been his favorite study.

But the range of enquiries and literary occupations, which bounded the efforts of the most zealous of his contemporaries, did not satisfy the enthusiasm of Mr. Stiles. His prompt and ready talents enabled him to discharge faithfully his pastoral duties, and yet reserve a large portion of time for scientific investigations. He extended his views to almost every department of learning, and sought by a correspondence with learned men, in all quarters of the globe, to perfect himself in the knowledge of every science. His perfect acquaintance with the Latin language, furnished great facilities in such a correspondence.

In a letter written at the age of twenty-six years, to a gentleman in London, he thus forcibly expresses his passion for letters.

"I am desirous, (and I think the ambition not illaudable,) of cultivating a very free, as well as friendly correspondence with gentlemen of letters, in various parts of the world, to whom I would be glad of the honor of being introduced; for with Mr. Pope, the utmost point of my desire, in my present state, terminates in the society and good will of worthy men; which I look upon, to be no ill earnest of the society and alliance of happy souls hereafter."

Among his correspondents were learned men of every nation, of different professions and of all religious creeds. The Jesuits of Mexico, the Greek priests of Syria, learned Jewish Rabbis, as well as the philosophers of Europe, were found in the number. By these means he amassed a store of curious knowledge, alike wonderful for extent and variety.

In his deportment and conduct as a clergyman, while he maintained with firmness and talents the creed that he professed, he also manifested to Christians of all sects, a kind and friendly spirit. "It is one glory of a Presbyterian, (says this truly amiable man,) to be catholic and benevolent;—it is another glory to stand fast in the faith. Many do not stop at the distinction between being charitable to another sect and joining it. I may have charity for, and a good opinion of a Lutheran; I may

have a better for a Calvanist, and yet be, strictly, neither. I may have a good opinion of, and Christian affection for, all Protestant churches; I may have a very good opinion of those of Geneva and Holland; but perhaps, best of all for that of Scotland, or for those of New England."

On another occasion he says, "Doctor Leland deserves highly of the Christian world. Men of sense, of whatever religion, ought to be treated as he has treated them, with candor and politeness."

These sentiments were more fully expressed and vindicated by him, in a celebrated sermon, entitled "A discourse on the Christian Union," delivered before the Convention of the Congregational ministers of Rhode Island, in April, 1760. This sermon is equally distinguished for profound learning and a benevolent and catholic spirit. "Conviction, (says Mr. Stiles,) is not to be labored by the coercion of civil or ecclesiastical punishment; but by the gentle force of persuasion and truth; not by appeals to the tenets of parties and great men; not by an appeal to the positions of Arminius or Calvin; but by an appeal to the inspired writings. The only way is to examine our sentiments by Scripture; then candidly and benevolently enquire how far we are agreed in reality; to walk together by the same amiable rule, so far as we have attained to think alike; and to forbear real differences in love, where there appears a sincere love of truth, candor and piety; remembering we all have the unalienable right of private judgment in religion;

and that liberty of thinking and choosing our religion, liberty of conscience, was the great errand of our pious forefathers into America."

Mr. Stiles justly considered religious and civil liberty as dependent upon each other, and expresses his sentiments in the glowing language of a Christian patriot. "Possessed, (says he,) of the precious jewel of religious liberty, a jewel of inestimable worth, let us prize it highly, and esteem it too dear to be parted with on any terms; lest we be again entangled with that yoke of bondage, which our forefathers could not, would not, and God grant we may never submit to bear."

This discourse, filled with noble views of religious and civil freedom, was read with great satisfaction, by enlightened men, both in Europe and America, and testimonials of their approbation were communicated to the author, in the most gratifying terms.

The sentiments of Mr. Stiles, with regard to religious and political creeds, have been particularly referred to, as their influence was afterwards deeply felt, in a more elevated sphere of usefulness for which providence had designed him.

In these learned pursuits, and with an avidity for knowledge that left scarce a field of science unexplored, Mr. Stiles attracted much of the attention of the literary world.

In March, 1765, the University of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of Doctor in Divinity, for which distinction he was chiefly indebted to the influence and recommendation of Doctor Franklin.

At this period of his life, the attention of Mr. Stiles was much directed to Jewish and oriental history and antiquities, and as connected with those subjects, and illustrative of sacred history, to the condition of the American Indian tribes. In the progress of his enquiries, he corresponded with the most learned men, in all parts of the world, and particularly with that distinguished scholar and antiquary, Sir William Jones.

On receiving his honorary diploma from Edinburgh, Doctor Stiles felt "a sense of shame excited," that so high an ecclesiastical degree should be conferred on one, who was ignorant of the original language of the Scriptures.

Although the allurements of other more attractive studies, delayed the fulfilment of a resolution then formed on the subject, yet in the year 1767, he seriously commenced the study of the Hebrew language, devoting also considerable time to the examination of the Arabic, Syriac and Armenian.

His industry soon rendered him a master of those languages, and his critical skill, both in pronunciation and composition, was subsequently perfected by an intimate literary intercourse and friendship, with Haijus Isaac Caigal, a learned Jewish Rabbi, who resided in Newport, and by frequent attendance at the worship of the synagogue.

But without dwelling minutely on the studies and scientific labors of Doctor Stiles, but referring the reader, for all interesting particulars, to his instructive biography, compiled by his son-in-law,

Doctor Holmes, we pass on to the commencement of the revolutionary war. The forecast of Doctor Stiles had prepared him for that event, and his love of liberty, strengthened by an intimacy with Franklin, and other eminent patriots, led him to embark with zeal in a cause, that in his judgment was intimately connected with the interests of religion.

Soon after the commencement of the war, Rhode Island became the theatre of active military operations; his pastoral flock was scattered, and Doctor Stiles removed his family to the town of Dighton, in March, 1776. During his residence at this place, he received several invitations for settlement; but his attachment to his church at Newport, rendered him reluctant to dissolve a connection, that had been productive of so much mutual happiness.

At length he received an invitation accompanied by circumstances highly gratifying to his feelings, to settle in Portsmouth for one year. This call he accepted, and removed with his family to that place in May, 1777.

But before the expiration of this limited engagement, the resignation of President Daggett, afforded an opportunity to the Corporation of Yale College, to solicit the services of this eminent scholar, in a more extensive field of usefulness.

On the 27th of September, he received official notice of his election as President.

A fondness for pastoral duties, strong attachments to the people of his charge, and a distrust of his entire qualifications for the office, induced him to hesitate as to the acceptance of the invitation. The pressing advice of his numerous literary friends, added to his own desire to continue his scientific pursuits, under more favorable auspices, at length prevailed, and after relinquishing his pastoral charge in Newport, he announced, in March, 1778, his acceptance of the Presidency. On the 20th June he commenced the duties of his office, and on the 8th of July, was regularly inducted, both as President and Professor of Ecclesiastical History.

The industry and fidelity with which he discharged these important and difficult trusts, have rarely been surpassed, and the extent and variety of his preparatory studies, fitted him, in an eminent degree to supply the wants of various professorships.

This was in effect performed, after the deaths of Professors Daggett and Wales; when in addition to his regular services, as President and Professor of Ecclesiastical History, he discharged the duties of Professor of Divinity, and delivered lectures on Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, until their vacant chairs were filled.

To a minute knowledge of the ancient and oriental languages, he added that of the French, and encouraged their study both by example and instruction.

As a preacher, the Rev. Doctor Trumbull says of him, that "he preached with a commanding eloquence and fervor."

His catholic spirit and conduct, tended greatly to allay excitements, which had been awakened in minor religious denominations, by the rigid exclusiveness of his predecessor, and which had so nearly proved fatal to the institution.

His character, as a patriot and friend to civil liberty, has already been the subject of remark. The circumstances attending the invasion of Newport and New Haven, tended to strengthen his abhorrence of tyranny, and quicken his zeal in the cause of freedom. In a sermon, preached at Newport in early life, he had vindicated the conduct of the judges of Charles the first, of England, and the terrible sentence which closed the career of that infatuated monarch. At New Haven he published, in an octavo volume, the memoirs and traditionary accounts of three of his judges, whose remains are supposed to have been interred at that place. This book affords not only interest to the antiquary, but presents a happy illustration of the President's political sentiments.

The ardor and enthusiasm of Doctor Stiles, in the pursuit of science, led him into speculations that by many were accounted visionary, and the charge of literary credulity was frequently preferred against him. The lapse of half a century has shown, how easily men of colder temperament might prefer such charges, against an ardent votary

of learning, whose anticipations were soon to be proved the prophetic visions of futurity.

His successor, Dr. Dwight, thus speaks of his literary merits. "Doctor Stiles was probably the most learned man in America, at the time of his death; and was probably excelled by few in the world. A very learned Jewish Rabbi, who lived in Asia, where he corresponded, for some years, with Doctor Stiles, and who afterwards came to America, declared that Doctor Stiles understood and wrote Hebrew, better than any other Gentile whom he had ever known."

But these notices, gathered chiefly from the pages of Doctor Stiles' biographer, have already been extended beyond the intended limits of the writer, and they will be closed by a reference to the numerous testimonials, borne to his literary merits, by his contemporaries.

"The University of Edinburgh, the Colleges of Nassau Hall, and of Dartmouth, conferred on him the degree of Doctor in Divinity; Nassau, the degree of Doctor of Laws. The American Philosophical Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the Massachusetts Historical Society, chose him a member of their respective bodies."

But in the fullness of his labors, in the vigor of intellectual strength, and in the midst of new formed plans of future usefulness, death arrested the career of this distinguished man.

This event occurred on the 12th May, 1795, after a severe illness of four days, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

It need hardly be added, that the sudden extinguishment of so bright a luminary, produced a wide-spread gloom, or that the numerous friends who were attached to him, by the bonds of science and Christian fellowship, hastened to offer their tributes of affection to his memory.

The Reverend Doctor Dana, of New Haven, preached a sermon at his funeral, and subsequently Professor Meigs pronounced a beautiful and finished oration, in commemoration of his virtues.

His remains were interred in the old burying ground of New Haven, but on its discontinuance as a cemetery, were removed to the present grave yard of the city.

The Corporation of College have erected a handsome marble monument to his memory. It bears the following just inscription.

Hic
Jacet Sepultus
EZRA STILES,
S. T. D.
LL. D.
Qui
Alta Mente præditus,
Eruditione omnigena imbutus,
Urbanitate suavissima,
Moribus probis,
Charitate, Fide, Pietate evangelica;
Officiis

Patris, Amici, Præceptoris,
Ecclesiâ ministri, hominis,
Enitens;
suis percarus,
In Ecclesia magno cultu dignatus,
Per terras honore habitus,
Vixit.
Lacrymis Omnium
Obiit;
Maii XII mo. MDCCXCV to.
Ætat. LXVIII vo.
Ecclesæ 11 dæ.
Nov. Port. Rhod. Ins.
Pastor
annos XXII;
Collegii Yalensis
Tutor
VI,
Præses
XVIII.
Senatus Academicus
Coll. Yal.
hoc saxum
posuit.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Presidency of the Rev. Timothy Dwight, S. T. D. LL. D.

At an early meeting, after the decease of Doctor Stiles, the Corporation of the College elected the Rev. Timothy Dwight, S. T. D. then Pastor of a Church in Greenfield, Connecticut, as President. He accepted the appointment, (which was made with great unanimity,) and commenced the performance of his official duties in the ensuing Collegiate year. His advancement to the responsible station of President, was made under circumstances highly auspicious to the future prosperity and usefulness of the institution. Professor Silliman, in an Eulogium pronounced before "the academic body of Yale College," on the occasion of his desease, thus speaks of the qualifications of Doctor Dwight, at the time of his election to the Presidency.

"Doctor Dwight had now arrived at the forty-third year of his age. In the meridian of life; mature in experience and in reputation; long practiced in the difficult task of instructing and governing youth; familiar with the courses of academic learning, and imbued with the principles of most branches of human knowledge; also possessing powers of communication almost unrivalled, and

his whole character surrounded with great dignity and splendor, the public voice, with unprecedented unanimity, designated him to fill the Presidential chair in this seminary, which in May, 1795, was vacated, by the death of the learned and venerable Doctor Stiles."

So much of the history and character of an institution, to which Doctor Dwight devoted the energies of his life, after the acceptance of its Presidency, must be blended with his personal memoirs, that a brief chronological statement of academic events, will only be deemed necessary, as prefatory to a sketch of his biography.

The annals of literary institutions are, like political histories of nations, so dependant on governing chiefs, that the delineations of personal characters are more satisfactory guides as to results, than mere details of occurrences.

When he accepted the office of President, the whole corps of instructors consisted of four persons, viz. *Josiah Meigs*, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, *Josiah Stebbins*, *Roger Minot Sherman*, and *Jeremiah Atwater*, Tutors. The entire interests of the institution were, therefore, dependent on five gentlemen; and as Tutorships were usually accepted for temporary support, and literary advantages, and held for short periods, his only *permanent* reliance must have been on Professor Meigs.

His predecessor Doctor Stiles, had discharged the duties of a *Professor of Ecclesiastical His-*

tory, in addition to that of President. Those duties, (as being deemed distinct from Presidential obligations,) on the death of Doctor Stiles, were blended, by new academical arrangements, with those of other Professorships.

President Dwight, soon after his induction to office, applied his vigorous powers to the enlargement of Collegiate advantages. His high reputation and suavity of manners, were calculated to win public support and confidence; and his experience as an instructor, enabled him to suggest improvements of a valuable and practical character. Although the funds of the College were small, he endeavored to improve them, by extending the range of studies and attracting to the institution all descriptions of Students. He manifested an early desire to change not only the course of instruction, but to establish new departments.

In compliance with the plan of the President, the Hon. Elizur Goodrich was appointed Professor of Law, in the year 1801. In the year 1803, the Rev. Jeremiah Day was chosen Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, to supply the place of Josiah Meigs, Esq. who had accepted the appointment of President of the University of Georgia.

At this period, the sciences of Chemistry and Mineralogy began to attract the attention of learned and enlightened men, in all nations. Doctor Dwight was sensible of their high importance, in connection with other branches of learning; but

deemed them essential, in a nation, whose physical resources had never been explored by scientific men.

In the year 1804, Benjamin Silliman, Esq. who had recently been admitted as a Counsellor at Law, was chosen Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy, and at the request of the Corporation, visited Europe, with a view to the acquisition of practical knowledge, in branches of science, then little understood in this country.

The success of that mission, has been too often manifested in the writings of the Professor, to need either the comment or eulogium of the writer.

Immediately after the return of Professor Silliman, he commenced the organization of his department, in the University, and the delivering of lectures.

In the year 1805, Doctor Dwight was appointed Professor of Theology. He accepted the office, and discharged, during his whole Presidency, the arduous duties attached to that department of instruction.

In the same year, *James L. Kingsley*, Esq. who had been, for some time previous, employed as an instructor in the institution, and had by his talents won the favor of literary men, was appointed Professor of the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages.

The exertions of President Dwight were not satisfied with these important additions to the means of academic instruction. He had obtained accessions to the Theological and Law departments,

and strengthened greatly the classical advantages of the College. His object was to form a University. The important profession of *Medicine* was as yet, unrepresented; and as opportunities offered, he urged, both in private intercourse and in public solicitation, aid in furtherance of his project.

He lived to witness, only the partial completion of his faithful exertions for the benefit of the College. The founding of the Medical department was effected during his Presidency, but as that branch of the College is separately noticed, it is unnecessary to do more than refer to the chapter, in which its origin and present condition are presented.

PRESIDENT DWIGHT.

The biography of this eminent man, even in its prominent incidents, cannot be comprised in the brief sketch allowed by the plan of the writer. His character lives fresh and verdant in the cherished recollections of the present age; and will ever occupy a bright page in the ecclesiastical and literary history of his country.

Under his Presidency, a feeble institution, founded in a wilderness, by a few pious but learned clergymen, as a "School of the Church," nourished and fostered by a succession of wise and faithful men, until it rose into the character of a respectable College, attained the dignity of a University,

which could, with honorable pride, rank itself among the first in the country.

The varied excellences of this illustrious man, must be learned from his works, and the statements of more minute biographers; it is our task to present only a brief outline.

Timothy Dwight was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, on the 14th May, 1752. Under the government of parents who possessed distinguished virtues and talents, his mental powers were rapidly developed, and he is represented as having manifested very early indications of his future greatness.

In his twelfth year he went to Middletown, Connecticut, for the purpose of pursuing his studies, under the guidance of the Rev. Enoch Huntington, a celebrated divine and scholar.

In September, 1765, he was admitted a member of the Freshman Class in Yale College.

The first two years of his collegiate life, owing to the usettled state of the institution, and a personal accident, were in a great measure lost. His Junior and Senior years were devoted to the pursuit of science, with an intenseness of application seldom equalled. He devoted fourteen hours daily to study.

In addition to the regular Collegiate exercises, he at this time devoted great attention to the art of penmanship, and to poetry and music. In each of these arts he attained great perfection.

His intense application at this period, seriously affected his eyes, and produced a weakness of vision that occasioned much distress in after life. It is noted by his biographer, as "the era of his excessive devotion to study, and the acquisition of knowledge."

In the year 1769, he received his degree of Bachelor, having attained the highest rank in his class. Mr. Dwight was then but a little past seventeen years of age, a circumstance referred to in the award of academic honors. Only one appointment was made from the class about to receive the degree of Bachelors.

The President sent for Mr. Dwight and Mr. Strong, (aftewards the Rev. Doctor Nathan Strong, of Hartford,) and informed them, that the officers of the College considered them equally deserving of the honor, but as Strong was the oldest, it would be given to him at that time, and to Dwight when the class received their degrees as Masters.

A short time after leaving College, Mr. Dwight was employed as Preceptor of a Grammar School in New Haven. In this situation he continued for two years, with great reputation.

In September, 1771, he was chosen a Tutor in Yale College, in which office he continued for six years.

During the period of his Tutorship, the character of the institution was radically changed. The genius of Howe, Trumbull and Dwight, was not content with the acquirement of what, in the cant of the times, was called solid learning.

They considered the sciences then taught in the College, as the essential foundation of a good education; but they did not consider the studies of rhetoric, composition, belles-letters, poetry and oratory, as unimportant branches. They were practical as well as ornamental, and received their full share of attention, from those enlightened instructors.

At this period, Mr. Dwight devoted much time to the cultivation of poetry. In the first year of his Tutorship, at the age of nineteen years, he commenced writing the poem entitled "The Conquest of Canaan," and completed it in 1774.

In the year 1772, he received his degree as Master of Arts. On that occasion he delivered "A dissertation on the history, eloquence and poetry of the Bible." Although the effort of a young man, it is said to have been characterized by great beauty and strength of style and sentiment. His illustrations were original, and his criticisms just. This dissertation was published, both in this country and in Europe.

During his Tutorship, Mr. Dwight engaged deeply in mathematical studies, and carried his investigations to the highest branches of the science.

In May, 1777, in consequence of the troubles growing out of the Revolutionary War, Collegiate exercises were suspended at New Haven, and the Students, under their respective Tutors, pursued their studies in places less exposed to hostile incursions.

Mr. Dwight retired with his class to Wethersfield, and continued with them at that place till September.

In June of this year, he was licensed as a minister, and preached, during the summer, to the congregation of the parish of Kensington, in Wethersfield.

In September he resigned his Tutorship, and was soon after appointed Chaplain to General Parson's brigade, in General Putnam's division of the United States' army.

He joined the army at West Point, in October, 1777, and continued in that office until October, 1778, when domestic afflictions induced him to resign. His faithful discharge of his duties won the applause of the most distinguished officers, and his residence at West Point laid the foundation of valuable friendships, which were cherished in after life. In addition to his services as Chaplain, he also animated the patriotism of the soldiers, and kindled their enthusiasm, by the composition of patriotic songs, adapted to the spirit of the times.

One of his songs, written at this period, commencing with the invocation,

> "Columbia! Columbia! to glory arise,
> The Queen of the world, and the child of the skies!"

justly ranks among the most beautiful of our national melodies.

On leaving the army, the filial and fraternal duties of Mr. Dwight were severely tested. His

father had recently died on a distant journey, at Natchez, on the Mississippi, leaving a widow and thirteen children, of whom Mr. Dwight was the eldest.

On receiving the news of this afflicting event, he immediately removed to Northampton, and devoted himself to the care of the paternal property, and the support of the family.

From the cultivation of a farm, the performance of ministerial duties in vacant congregations, and the establishment of a respectable school, he derived a sufficient income to defray honorably this heavy charge.

Five years, certainly not the least interesting, of the life of this distinguished man, were thus devoted, with honorable generosity, to the support and education of his relations. During this period, he also devoted much time to political exertions, and particularly in checking a dangerous spirit of licentiousness, which had grown out of a long protracted war. In the years 1781 and 1782, he represented the town of Northampton, in the state legislature, and is said to have distinguished himself highly in this new sphere, by his industry, talents and eloquence. A petition for a grant in favor of Harvard College, received his zealous and effectual support; and although in his absence, it was at first denied, he obtained a reconsideration of the vote, and in a speech, "fraught with wit, argument and eloquence," carried the measure triumphantly through the house.

His talents as a legislator, were so conspicuous that many gentlemen, of high standing and influence, solicited him, at this time, to abandon his profession, and devote himself to public life. His attachment to the ministry, however, and his conviction of its superior usefulness, could not yield to the most tempting offers of advancement in civil life.

After declining invitations to settle in the ministry, tendered to him by the churches of Beverley and Charlestown, he at length accepted a call, unanimously made, in May, 1783, by the church and congregation of Greenfield, a parish in the town of Fairfield, in Connecticut.

He was ordained over that people, on the 5th of November following, and continued as their pastor for twelve years.

To supply the deficiency of a very limited salary, and enable him to defray the expences incident to an increasing literary reputation, Mr. Dwight established an academy at Greenfield, for the education of pupils of both sexes. It acquired an extensive and high character, and was continued during the whole period of his residence at Greenfield. More than one thousand pupils were educated at that institution.

Mr. Dwight's reputation as a preacher rapidly increased, and in literature and theological knowledge, he ranked among the best scholars and most distinguished divines of the country.

Owing to a weakness of his eyes, from causes already referred to, he was unable to write without experiencing great pain. He therefore was compelled to rely chiefly on extemporaneous efforts in preaching, and by pursuing that course, in a short time acquired a ready, flowing and powerful elocution.

He composed, while at Greenfield, about one thousand sermons.

In 1785, he published his poem, entitled "The Conquest of Canaan," which had been written several years before.

In 1787, Mr. Dwight received the degree of Doctor of Divinity, from Nassau College, New Jersey, at the age of thirty-five years.

In 1791, he preached the Election sermon before the legislature at Hartford.

In 1793, he published a sermon on the genuineness and authenticity of the New Testament; and in the succeeding year, a poem called "Greenfield Hill," which, together with "The Conquest of Canaan," was republished in England.

In the years 1790 and 1791, his influence and talents were successfully exerted in promoting a union of the Congregational and Presbyterian churches throughout the United States.

In 1794, he received an invitation from the Consistory of the Reformed Dutch Church, in the city of Albany, to settle with them as their minister. Their offer, in point of salary, was liberal, and the call unanimous, but causes, deemed by him satis-

factory, induced Doctor Dwight to decline the invitation.

But the cultivated mind and superior talents of Doctor Dwight, were not destined by Providence to the narrow field of village pastoral duties, and the superintendence of a private academy.

His intellectual and moral power had been long felt and acknowledged by his countrymen, and the Corporation of Yale College, acted not less in obedience to their own wishes than to the public sentiment, when they requested him, with great unanimity, on the death of Doctor Stiles, to accept the office of President.

In September, 1795, Doctor Dwight was duly inaugurated and presided at Commencement, and in December following, removed his family to New Haven. The number of Students was at this time one hundred and ten.

This was a field adapted to his genius, his varied learning, his skill in government, and his long experience in academic instruction; but it was emphatically a field of labor, which left no repose even for his well prepared and vigorous mind.

The establishment of American Independence, had not been effected, without the moral contamination always the result of protracted wars. Licentiousness, both in conduct and sentiment, had followed the footsteps of liberty, and in the exultation of political emancipation, infidel philosophers found ready listeners, when they represented the restraints of religion as fetters of the conscience,

and moral obligations, as shackles imposed by bigotry and priestcraft.

Doctor Dwight adopted the most effectual means to destroy those growing evils. He permitted the class to select the following, as the subject of discussion, at one of their Collegiate exercises. "Are the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament the word of God?" and encouraged them to exert their full powers, in a free but decorous debate, on whichever side of the question their inclination might direct them to engage. Nearly the whole of those who took part in the debate, supported the cause of infidelity. After their arguments were concluded, the President examined the whole ground, pointed out the fallacy of their reasoning, and vindicated, in an argument of overwhelming power and eloquence, the authenticity of the Scriptures. The effect is described as astonishing. Not only conviction followed, but even the pride of infidelity was humbled, and its advocates became unpopular.

The dignity and refinement of Doctor Dwight's manners, his elegant and commanding person, and his superior colloquial powers, were great auxiliaries in the government of the University. The Students felt, that they could not only regard the President as their scientific guide, but could also discern in him, a model of refined manners; for he brought the accomplishments of a gentleman into the seats of science, and made learning more attractive, by uniting it with the graces of polished life.

His principal duties as an instructor were confined to the Senior Class, and so delightful did he make the pursuits of knowledge, that the Students looked forward to the Senior year, as to a season of mental recreation.

Belles-letters, composition, rhetoric, moral philosophy, logic and metaphysics were, among other branches, embraced in his department of instruction. The most approved treatises on these subjects of study, were regarded by him as text books only, and at every recitation, his learned, extensive, and lucid comments formed a principal part of the exercise. The recitations of Saturday, were confined to the examination of the cardinal points of the Christian system.

Doctor Dwight, soon after his election to the Presidency, effected various important alterations in the Collegiate laws. The statutes of the institution, had been chiefly adopted from those of European Universities, where the footsteps of monarchical regulation were discerned even in the walks of science. So difficult was it to divest the minds of wise men, of the influence of venerable follies, that the printed catalogues of Students, until the year 1768, were arranged according to respectability of parentage. A remnant of this aristocratic distinction existed, when Doctor Dwight was elected to the Presidency, as the members of the Freshman Class were compelled to perform menial services, and particularly to go on errands, for the two upper classes. This debasing custom was abolished in 1804.

The whole system of laws, as to punishment, was altered; pecuniary penalties gave way to more efficient correctives; the character of the Students was elevated in grade, and the fear of forfeiting that, by Collegiate censure, became the strongest incentive to correct deportment.

Although the funds of the College were extremely limited, and its income chiefly dependant on the number of Students, he never permitted that consideration to sway his conduct in the award of punishment, but promptly dismissed those whose conduct was unworthy of gentlemen, and calculated to tarnish the reputation of the institution.

In 1805, the office of Professor of Theology was permanently confided to Doctor Dwight, who had previously discharged the duties of that chair by virtue of annual appointments.

During the period of his Presidency, he found little time to devote to his favorite pursuit of poetry. His most important service to the public in this branch of literature, was, in the revision of Doctor Watts' Psalms, made at the request of the General Association of Connecticut, completed in the year 1800, and approved by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and recommended by them, to the Congregational and Presbyterian churches throughout the United States. Besides important alterations in Doctor Watts' version, thirty-three entire Psalms were versified by Doctor Dwight.

As has been before remarked, many new Professorships were created during his Presidency, and particularly the Professorship of Chimistry and Mineralogy. The modern improvements in these branches of science, awakened the earnest attention of the President, and his attendance on the lectures of Professor Silliman was as punctual as that of the Students.

Soon after commencing his duties as Professor of Theology, he adopted the plan of delivering a systematic course of sermons on the mornings of each Sabbath, on the leading doctrines of Christianity; his discourses in the evening services were of a practical character.

In 1805, the Corporation appropriated the sum of fifty pounds per annum, to defray the expense of an amanuensis, and although the compensation was small, the advantages thus offered, of a personal intimacy with the President, always made it a situation much sought for, by many young gentlemen, who were pursuing theological studies. The facilities afforded by this arrangement, enabled him to extend his systematic sermons, and preserve them for future publication. Since his death, they have been published in five volumes octavo, both in America and Europe, and justly rank among the most eminent of the standard works on theology.

The state of Doctor Dwight's health, which had in early life, been seriously impaired by too intense application to study, had taught him the necessity of frequent and vigorous bodily exercise. During

the Collegiate terms, gardening and walking were favorite occupations; in the vacations, particularly in the spring and autumn, he made extensive journeys, principally through New England and New York.

These periodical journeys were continued for many years, and while they contributed to his personal benefit, enabled him also to extend the sphere of his influence. His ample notes, taken during these numerous journeys, have been published since his death, and form a valuable accession to American literature.

In addition to the severe duties imposed on Doctor Dwight, in the discharge of official functions, his talents and active benevolence were constantly required in the furtherance of plans for the public good; in providing teachers for schools, academies, and Colleges; in commending pastors to vacant churches; in preaching sermons on important occasions; and in furthering the great religious charities of the age.

Our limits forbid us, even to give a list of his various published discourses on interesting occasions.

His exertions greatly contributed to the founding of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1799; of the Missionary Society of Connecticut; of the Society for Foreign Missions, established in 1809, at Boston Massachusetts; of the Theological Seminary at Andover, of the American Bible Society, and of numerous other minor estab-

lishments. Of many of these, he was an active and efficient officer.

In the month of February, 1816, Doctor Dwight was first attacked with the violent disease, to which he eventually fell a victim.

It is not our intention to follow this eminent man through the acute and agonizing distresses of his protracted sickness, nor to describe the Christian hope and fortitude which sustained him through his sufferings.

He gained temporary relief from his first attack, and on the 2d of June, delivered an impressive sermon on his partial recovery.

On the 17th of the same month, the General Association of Connecticut met at New Haven, and Doctor Dwight, though feeble in health, was invited to break the bread at the celebration of the Eucharist. He performed this duty in a manner peculiarly affecting and solemn. More than one thousand communicants, including above seventy clergymen, received the elements.

During the summer and greater part of the succeeding autumn, although suffering greatly from disease, Doctor Dwight was enabled to preach, and to devote much time both to literary and religious investigations.

On the third of November, he administered the Sacrament of the Supper, and preached in the College Chapel.

These were his last public offices as a Christian minister. His paleness and languor continued to increase, and excited deep solicitude in his friends.

On the 27th November, he met the Senior Class in their recitation room, for the last time; but continued to instruct the Theological class at his own house, until within a few days of his death.

On the 8th of January, 1817, his disease assumed a more violent and alarming character, and it soon became evident that he was beyond the hope of medical relief.

He received the communication of his friends as to his true condition, with calmness, and with a Christian resignation, worthy of his life and profession, awaited the time of his departure.

Pain at length appeared to have exhausted its strength, but not before it had destroyed its victim. On the 11th January, this great and good man calmly and without a struggle, yielded up his spirit.

His death spread a general gloom through all circles of society. Science mourned over the loss of one of her noblest sons; philanthropy felt, that a main-spring in that mighty machine, that moved the charities of the age, was broken; the clergy, that a bright luminary, which like a central orb, had for many years diffused its bright and vivifying influence over every path of ministerial labor, cheering and animating them in their Christian duties, was at length extinguished.

The character of this eminent divine and scholar must be the task of an abler and more elaborate pen.

The variety and extent of his knowledge, his self command and mental discipline, the lucid

order of his thoughts, his powerful eloquence and energetic reasoning, his vivid but well regulated imagination, the charms of his poetry and the melody of his music, all forbid the hopeless attempt. But he has left better memorials of his worth, than even gifted biographers can prepare. They are traced on every page of his literary works, they may be found in the records of the most important benevolent institutions of the age; in the prosperity of the Church to which the energies of his life were devoted; in the annals of a University, that justly regarded him as its pride and glory; and in the history of a nation, which he has largely contributed to advance in intellectual greatness.

Every tribute that respect or affection could manifest for his memory, was exhibited at his death.

His remains were attended to the grave by a numerous concourse of clergy and laity, of every rank; business was suspended, and the shops at New Haven were closed during the solemnities. Numerous sermons were preached on the occasion, in various parts of the country, and in several cities the alumni of the College convened to mingle their sympathies, and bear affectionate testimony to the worth of their departed friend.

The Corporation of Yale College have erected a marble monument over his grave, which bears the following inscription.

Hic sepultus jacet
Vir ille admodum reverendus
TIMOTHEUS DWIGHT, S. T. D. LL. D.
Collegii Yalensis Præses,
et ejusdem
Sacrosanctæ Theologiæ Professor:
Qui
De Literis, de Religione, de Patria
optime meritus;
Maximo suorum et bonorum omnium
desiderio,
mortem obiit,
Die XI. Januar. Anno Domini
MDCCCXVII.
Ætatis suæ
LXV.

On the opposite side.

Ecclesiæ Greenfieldiensis Pastor
Annos XII.
Collegii Yalensis Tutor
VI.
Præses
XXII.
Senatus
Collegii Yalensis
Hoc Saxum Posuendum
Curavit.

CHAPTER IX.

The Presidency of the Rev. Jeremiah Day, S. T. D.

The decease of President Dwight, who in all respects, was so well qualified to direct and regulate the concerns of the University, awakened a general solicitude with regard to its future government. In selecting his successor, the friends of the institution directed their attention to an academic corps, formed under his judicious and enlightened system, and the Rev. Jeremiah Day, then Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, was elected President. He had been educated at the College, had served three years as a Tutor, and fourteen years as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and in the discharge of all his academic duties, had gained the favor of the Corporation and Faculty, and the affections of the Students. The obvious indelicacy of alluding in stronger terms to the fitness of this choice, must restrain the remarks of the writer; he may however with propriety, advert to the unexampled prosperity of the University, during the Presidency of Doctor Day, as evidence that the wisdom which guided its early councils has not forsaken its paths.

The annals of the institution, since the election of President Day, are so familiar to those conver-

sant with the concerns of the institution, or who take an interest in its prosperity, that only a brief chronological statement will be requisite to complete the object of this treatise. The Corporation, feeling deeply sensible of the loss of President Dwight, and being fully aware of the fact, that the character of the College was, in public estimation, very intimately blended with his reputation, wisely resolved to amplify the advantages of the institution, by increasing the number of Professorships, and thus strengthening their claims on a continuance of favor and confidence.

At a meeting of the Board, in 1817, the academic corps was modified and extended by the following appointments.

The Rev. Jeremiah Day, S. T. D. was appointed President.

Alexander Metcalf Fisher, Esq. a Tutor of high reputation in the College, and whose literary pursuits had been especially directed to the study of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, was advanced to the Professorship of those sciences, rendered vacant by the appointment of Doctor Day to the Presidency.

The Rev. Chauncey A. Goodrich, then Pastor of a Church in Middletown, Connecticut, was chosen Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory. The establishment of this Professorship, indicated the sentiments of the Corporation in reference to the views of Doctor Dwight, as they added thereby, a new branch to the classical department of the University.

The chair of the Professorship of Divinity, which had been filled by Doctor Dwight, was detached from the Presidency, and the Rev. Eleazar T. Fitch appointed as Professor.

The system of government, established during the Presidency of Doctor Dwight, had proved so efficacious, that but few modifications or additions were deemed necessary, and although the course of academic instruction has been since materially improved, yet in most particulars, the system established by him, remains unaltered.

In the early part of the year 1822, Professor Fisher, at the request of the Corporation and Faculty, sailed on a voyage to Europe. His objects were, personal improvement, by an intercourse with the learned men of the old world, and the selection of books and apparatus, for the use of the University. He unfortunately embarked in the ill-fated packet ship Albion. The disastrous shipwreck of that fine vessel, was accompanied by circumstances of such an appalling nature, and produced such peculiar and distressing bereavements, that its details will long live fresh in the recollections of those who are conversant with American commerce. Professor Fisher was among the victims; and probably few of our countrymen could have died at his age, who had earned as valuable a reputation, or whose loss would have excited equal regret.

Literary men do not present themselves to the public view, in the strong light, in which the more bustling actors on the theatre of life are exhibited.

Yet notwithstanding the seclusion of Professor Fisher, and his constant devotion to science, he had attracted much of public attention; and the value attached to his occasional essays, on various branches of learning, had awakened great expectations, with regard to his future efforts. He possessed the rare talent of illustrating the principles of abstract sciences, by exhibiting their connection with popular learning; and perhaps few gentlemen, so well versed in mathematical science, have manifested, in other departments of literature, a more refined and cultivated taste. An essay, written by Professor Fisher, and published in the Journal of Science and Arts, on the principles of Music, in which just rules, derived from mathematics and philosophy, are applied to that elegant art, attracted, at the time of its appearance, much public attention. It is more particularly referred to, as presenting a correct illustration of his genius, which was so happily modeled, that science and taste became mutual helpmates.

On receiving the news of the loss of the packet Albion, Professor Kingsley, an intimate friend and literary associate of Mr. Fisher, was requested by the Faculty of the College, to pronounce a discourse on the melancholy occasion. He complied with the request, and drew the character of his friend with such accuracy of delineation, and correctness of coloring, that it cannot be uninteresting to those, who regard and cherish the reputation of the University, to indulge the compiler in making liberal extracts.

Professor Kingsley says, "The character of Professor Fisher, such as it appeared to me from familiar acquaintance and long observation, I should fear to delineate in any other place than this,—where there are so many who can testify to the justness of the description, and shield me from the charge of fanciful and extravagant panegyric. But here I do not hesitate to exhibit it as it was,—in perfect confidence, that what I say will receive the fullest attestation from those who hear me.

"I have already alluded to the quickness with which he apprehended the most remote truths: but rapid and almost intuitive as were his perceptions, no one could be more free from the fault of precipitate judgment. Caution, no less than activity, constituted a prominent feature of his mind; and on whatever subject he had formed an opinion, seldom could a difficulty be suggested, which he had not foreseen, or an objection which he was not prepared to remove. To this union of a cautious and quick judgment, of ready decision and prudent wariness, no doubt the scheme of study, which he early adopted, and to which he constantly adhered, very greatly contributed. Whatever book he read, it was the subject of which it treated, that received his first and principal attention. He examined the statements and reasonings of an author, less to know his peculiar views and manner of unfolding them, than to aid his own investigations, and obtain materials for thought and reflection. Hence, while he was familiar with books within the range of his

studies, and minutely acquainted with the opinions and reasonings of others, he preserved his independence of mind. The operations of his understanding were very little liable to be embarrassed with conflicting opinions, adopted at different times, with equal confidence. He was enslaved to no system, was fascinated with no work on account of its antiquity or its novelty,—he brought the merits of a writer to the standard of his own intellect,—and his judgment, though soon formed, he seldom found reason to vary.

"With a mind so unshackled, he was in a high degree prepared for original investigation: and here perhaps was to be found his most distinguishing characteristic. Whatever subject he examined, he was almost certain to find some new method of supporting or illustrating truths already known, or by the aid of discoveries already made, to advance to some new and more remote conclusion.

"As might be expected, he was confident in his own opinions,—but not impatient of contradiction; he was always candid and ingenuous,—asserting his own views without dogmatism, and defending them without obstinacy. His deportment on all occasions, was unassuming and modest, marked with no pretension, and the farthest removed from ostentation or display. If in the society of his friends, or in more enlarged circles, he conversed on subjects connected with his peculiar pursuits, these were never topics of his own selecting, but introduced by others. His studious and retired

habits may have given him, among those who imperfectly knew him, the appearance of reserve; yet among his familiar acquaintance, his disposition seemed frank and open, his affections warm, and he discovered those qualities which are usually thought to prepare, in a high degree, those who possess them, for social and domestic life.

"As to the extent of his scientific and literary attainments, the proofs he has given of eminence in mathematical and physical knowledge, leave no room in this department for doubt or hesitation. Whoever has watched the progress of his studies, or the course of his instruction, or has examined his communications to the public, will need no further evidence of talents and acquisitions in his own peculiar province, of the first order. But his researches, as before intimated, were not confined to mathematics and physics. The philosophy of the mind was likewise his favorite study. He was familiarly acquainted with the writings of the most distinguished metaphysicians, and had examined, with the closest scrutiny, their various reasonings, speculations and theories. If his knowledge of the exact sciences qualified him to pursue with uncommon advantage, the evanescent and less easily defined objects of intellectual philosophy, his knowledge of the laws of the human mind, its capacity, and the proper region for the exertion of its powers, was no less useful in directing and regulating his physical inquiries. This rare union of two kinds of knowledge so different, and the want

of which union has so often been attended with injury to both, was considered by the friends of Professor Fisher, as constituting one of his chief excellencies, and affording the surest promise of future usefulness and distinction. Besides his acquirements in the branches of knowledge already mentioned, and which formed, no doubt, his favorite subjects of research, he ever continued to cultivate a taste for classical learning; was familiar with the literature of England and France, and indeed, there are few topics of miscellaneous knowledge, to which, with his great industry and exact method in the employment of time, he had not been able to give a portion of his attention.

"What he was as an officer of this College, is best known to his brethren of the immediate government and instruction;—and to them particularly, I would appeal for the truth of the declaration, —that here he was a model of integrity and faithfulness, which it would be well for all in similar stations to imitate, but which few can hope to excel. Who ever knew him neglect or decline any duty? The interests of the institution, were with him, the primary object of attention and regard. To know those who were under his government and instruction, and to be known by them; to encourage the studious, and to expose the negligent and the vicious; to unite firmness and discretion, a due regard to the circumstances of individuals, with an impartial execution of the laws, was his constant aim, and formed the distinguishing traits of his academic character.

"I have only to add,—that to his other qualities was united a deep sense of religious obligation. All his conduct seemed marked with an exact and unvarying conscientiousness. Few have manifested a higher reverence for the divine law, or failed less in their obedience to the precepts of the gospel."

The preceding sketch of the character of Professor Fisher, although highly eulogic, it is fully believed does not transcend his merits.

The following obituary notice, designed as an epitaph, is probably the production of the same gentleman.

S. M.
ALEXANDRI METCALF FISHER,
Collegii Yalensis,
Primò Alumni, deindè Tutoris,
Posteà Matheseos et Philosophiæ Naturalis
Professoris;
Qui
Ingenio capaci, et acerrimo judicio
Præditus,
In studia doctrinæ adeò incubuit,
Ut cùm adhuc intra juventutis annos
Ejus versaretur ætas,
Propè summum literarum fastigium
Attigisset.
His insuper laudibus,
Cæteras, quæ virum bonum commendant,
Virtutes,
Comitatem,
Benevolentiam,
Morum probitatem,
Fidem in officiis fungendis maximam,

Et summam Dei reverentiam
Addiderat.
Et cùm amore literarum
Et studio alias regiones visendi ductus,
In Europam navigaret,
Ad oras Hiberniæ,
Eheu! tristi naufragio
Periit:
Die xxii. Aprilis, anno sacro M.DCCC.XXII.
Ætatis XXVIII.

A free, though perhaps not very elegant translation, is subjoined.

"Sacred to the memory of Alexander Metcalf Fisher, a graduate of Yale College; afterwards Tutor; and subsequently Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in that institution.

"Endowed with a superior genius, and an accurate judgment, he early applied himself to the pursuits of learning, and so effectually that even in youth he attained almost the highest grade in letters.

"He added to these endowments, the virtues which adorn a good man; suavity of manners, benevolence, probity, the greatest fidelity in the discharge of official duties, and the highest reverence for his God.

"Attracted by the love of learning, and a desire of viewing foreign regions, he sailed for Europe, but alas, perished in a disastrous shipwreck on the coast of Ireland, on the 22d April, in the year of our Lord 1822, in the twenty-eighth year of his age."

In the year 1822, a new Professorship, connected with the Theological department, was established. It is designated as "The Dwight Professorship of Didactic Theology." The Rev. Nathaniel W. Taylor, S. T. D. then Pastor of a Congregational Church in New Haven, was elected as the Professor, and soon after commenced the discharge of his duties.

In the same year, the Rev. Matthew Rice Dutton, who had previously been connected with the institution as a Tutor, and had been particularly distinguished for his skill and science in Mathematics, was chosen a Professor, to occupy the chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, vacated by the death of Professor Fisher.

In the year 1824, the Rev. Josiah W. Gibbs, a graduate, and former Tutor of College, was elected Professor of sacred Literature. The pursuits of Mr. Gibbs had, for some time previous to his appointment, been directed to the study of the ancient languages of the Scriptures, and biblical criticism. He has since that time become favorably known to literary men, as the author of "a Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament, including the biblical Chaldee, from the German works of Professor W. Gesenius." The additions of Professor Gibbs have increased the value of the original work, and it has been published both in this country and in England.

In connection with his duties as a Professor, Mr. Gibbs acts also as Librarian of the University.

In the year 1825, the Rev. Matthew Rice Dutton, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, who had for some time been suffering under the infirmities of a feeble bodily constitution, departed this life. Professor Dutton was gifted with great powers of mind, both as a logician and mathematician, and had his health enabled him to bestow more critical attention on his published works, would have left valuable legacies for the literary benefit of his successors. In his character he exhibited uncommon mildness, and a benevolence, that won the esteem and affection of a large circle of friends. His habits of thought and expression were clear and logical, and he united the characteristics of a pure and good man, with the accomplishments of a ripe scholar and profound mathematician.

At the next meeting of the Corporation, after the decease of Professor Dutton, in 1826, Denison Olmsted, Esq. who had served two years as a Tutor in the College, and was then discharging the duties of Professor of Chimistry, in the University of North Carolina, was elected as his successor. He soon after announced his acceptance of the office, and has since continued to discharge the duties of that responsible department.

The increased importance attached to a knowledge of the modern languages, particularly the French and Spanish, arising as well from interesting changes continually exhibited in the political affairs of the world, as from the extension of lite-

rary and commercial intercourse, with nations using those languages, have induced the Corporation to appoint instructors in those branches.

Mr. Charles A. Coulomb has been appointed to take charge of the French department, and Mr. Jose Antonio Pizarro of the Spanish.

In addition to the preceding appointments, Mr. Charles Upham Shepard has been elected an assistant Professor in the Chemical department, the growing importance of that Professorship, having satisfied the Corporation, that the indefatigable exertions of an individual, would be inadequate to the labor of all its duties, and that the addition of a scientific assistant, would greatly promote the interests of the College.

But few changes, as has been before remarked, have been made in the course of discipline, since the Presidency of Doctor Day commenced, although the regular studies of the University have been considerably extended. The nature and variety of these alterations can be ascertained, from an inspection of the "Course of Instruction," &c. prescribed by the Faculty, and inserted in the appendix to this treatise.

The condition of the College is so fully exhibited in the statements hereafter given, and the impropriety of discussing the merits of its present officers so obvious, that this sketch of Doctor Day's Presidency will be closed by a reference to the only attempt, recently made, to alter essentially the course of studies.

The following extract from the minutes of the Corporation, explains fully the object.

"*At a meeting of the President and Fellows of Yale College, Sept.* 11*th*, 1827, *the following resolution was passed:*

"That his Excellency Governor Tomlinson, Rev. President Day, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Hon. Noyes Darling and Rev. Abel McEwen, be a committee to inquire into the expediency of so altering the regular course of instruction in this College, as to leave out of said course the study of the *dead languages*, substituting other studies therefor; and either requiring a competent knowledge of said languages, as a condition of admittance into the College, or providing instruction in the same, for such as shall choose to study them after admittance; and that the said committee be requested to report at the next annual meeting of this corporation.

"This committee, at their first meeting in April, 1828, after taking into consideration the case referred to them, requested the Faculty of the College to express their views on the subject of the resolution.

"The expediency of retaining the ancient languages, as an essential part of our course of instruction, is so obviously connected with the object and plan of education in the College, that justice could not be done to the particular subject of inquiry in the resolution, without a brief statement of the nature and arrangement of the various branches of the whole system. The report of the

Faculty was accordingly made out in *two parts;* one containing a summary view of the plan of education in the College; the other, an inquiry into the expediency of insisting on the study of the ancient languages.

"This report was read to the committee, at their meeting in August. The committee reported their views to the Corporation, at their session in September; who voted to accept the report, and ordered it to be printed, together with the papers read before the committee, or such parts of them as the prudential committee and the Faculty should judge it expedient to publish."

The elaborate and learned reports, made in compliance with the directions of the Corporation, and referred to in the preceding transcript of their proceedings, have generally been attributed to President Day and Professor Kingsley. Their successful vindication of the course of instruction pursued at the College, received, with few exceptions, the approbation of men of science, and the languages of Greece and Rome will probably not soon be banished from the studies of the University.

CHAPTER X.

THE THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

With regard to this branch of the University, it will be deemed requisite to offer but few remarks. The College having been founded for the particular advancement of the interests of religion, ecclesiastical literature was a primary object with those who were charged with its government. From this circumstance, many incidents strictly pertaining to a Theological department, have necessarily been connected with the academic narrative.

President Daggett was the first Professor of Sacred Theology. The Rev. Samuel Wales, President Dwight, and Doctor Eleazer T. Fitch, have in succession occupied that chair. Their names have already been mentioned in the progress of this sketch, and with the exception of the last named gentleman, who now occupies that station, their characters have been noted.

The Professorship of Ecclesiastical History, appears to have terminated on the decease of President Stiles, in 1795. In the year 1822, an important addition was made to the Theological department of the University, by the appointment of a Professor of Didactic Theology. The Rev. Nathaniel W. Taylor, S. T. D., then pastor of the

first Congregational Church in New Haven, was appointed to this new Professorship, and has since that period, been in the active discharge of its duties. This important branch of Theological learning, had its origin chiefly in the liberality of Mr. Timothy Dwight, son of the distinguished President of that name, who contributed five thousand dollars for its foundation. The Professorship, in just compliment to his liberality, and to the Collegiate services of his father, bears the name of the "*Dwight Professorship of Didactic Theology.*"

Mention has already been made, of Professors Goodrich and Gibbs; who, although strictly belonging to the Theological department, have yet important duties to perform, in the classical concerns of the University.

The number of Students connected with this branch of Collegiate instruction, has been continually increasing, as more full advantages for professional preparation were provided. During the last year, forty-nine Theological Students were named in the Catalogue. The other particulars, in relation to this branch of the University, are to be found in the general circular, copied in the appendix.

CHAPTER XI.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

The study of the law, as a branch of academic literature, is of recent origin in the English universities. On the continent of Europe, where the civil or imperial law constitutes the basis of the codes adopted in the several nations, lectures on that department of science, and on the modifications peculiar to different countries, have long formed an essential branch of polite as well as professional education.

The elaborate learning, the systematic precision, and perhaps the more despotic character of the imperial code, for many ages, gave it favor and dignity in the eyes of learned men, who looked with contempt on the unwritten constitution and laws of England, as a mass of absurd and undefined customs. It was even in the middle of the last century, deemed impossible to reduce their unwieldy bulk to the process of any regular analysis.

Sir William Blackstone, in his admirable lectures, delivered at the University of Oxford, triumphantly refuted these absurd opinions. Since the commencement of his lectures, in 1753, the study of the English law, both in the mother country, and in nations and colonies which have adopt-

ed, or derived from her their civil polity, has continued to gain favor as a branch of general education.

In several American Colleges, Professors of law have been appointed, and even, in some of our largest cities, popular lectures have been delivered to auditors of all professions.

The history of the law department attached to Yale College is very brief.

In pursuance of the scheme, devised during the Presidency of Doctor Dwight, of adding instructions in professional studies to academic pursuits, the Hon. Elizur Goodrich was appointed Professor of Law, in the year 1801.

Previous to his appointment, Mr. Goodrich had held several important public offices, which had gradually withdrawn him from practice at the bar. His private office did not therefore afford advantages important to Students, who were desirous to qualify themselves in the forms and minute details of professional business; and as the funds of College would not allow the Corporation to give an adequate salary to their Professor, his lectures embraced only a general outline of the theory of law. Indeed, it may well be doubted, whether a full course of law lectures can be profitably blended with classical pursuits, unless the time for Collegiate education is greatly extended.

Although the preparatory qualifications for admission have been, of late years, very considerably increased, yet branches of study, of a purely scien-

tific character, and distinct from professional studies, have also multiplied, and are fully sufficient to occupy profitably the whole time of the Student.

If, according to Fortescue, "*viginti annorum lucubrationes*," are necessary, for an enlightened understanding of the laws of England, certainly, but a feeble foundation for such an arduous task can be laid, amidst the engrossing cares of elementary and classical pursuits.

Mr. Goodrich resigned his office in the year 1810, having honorably discharged the duties of his Professorship, although of necessity confined within very limited boundaries.

In the year 1826, the Hon. David Daggett, a Judge of the Superior Court of this state, and well known as an enlightened jurist, was appointed to the vacant chair. In addition to his public lectures, Judge Daggett established a private school of instruction, for those who were pursuing professional studies, with a view to admission as attorneys.

Samuel J. Hitchcock, Esq. Counsellor at Law, was associated with him in this latter branch, and the school has been for several years in a flourishing and vigorous condition.

The number of pupils will average about thirty.

The terms of tuition and other particulars, with regard to the law School, are noticed in the appendix.

CHAPTER XII.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

For several years before the death of President Dwight, his ardent desire of extending the range of studies pursued at the College, had been manifested on all proper occasions.

On the return of Professor Silliman from Europe, he found in him, not only a zealous and efficient auxiliary in promoting his plans, but the establishment of the Professorship of Chimistry, under the charge of that gentleman, who combined in a high degree, popular manners with scientific attainments, furnished additional motives, by presenting new facilities, for founding a medical department.

After various consultations on that important subject, the corporation of Yale College, and the Medical Society of the state of Connecticut, agreed upon certain articles, deemed essential to the proper organization of such a department, and applied jointly to the legislature, for a grant of corporate powers to carry their plan into effect.

In October, 1810, an act, which is the basis of the Medical Institution connected with the College, was passed by the legislature. It is entitled "an act in addition to and alteration of an act, entitled 'an act to incorporate the Medical Society.'"

A reference to the date and title of this act is only necessary, as during the May session of the legislature, in 1821, the public statute laws of the state were revised, and re-enacted in a modified form.

The following sections of the revised statutes, under the title of Medical Societies, relate to the institution.

"Sect. 7. The Medical Institution, established in Yale College, pursuant to an agreement between the President and Fellows of the Medical Convention, and the President and Fellows of Yale College, is hereby declared to be a body politic and corporate, to be known and acknowledged by the name of *The Medical Institution of Yale College.*

"Sect. 8. The institution shall include a complete course of medical science, to consist of four Professors; the first, of chimistry and pharmacy; the second, of the theory and practice of medicine; the third, of anatomy, surgery and midwifery; the fourth, of materia medica and botany. And there shall be a joint committee, of an equal number of persons, appointed by the Medical Convention and the Corporation of Yale College, who shall make a nomination, from which nomination the aforesaid Professors shall be chosen by the Corporation.

"Sect. 9. A cabinet of anatomical preparations, including all things usually found in a collection of this nature; and a collection of specimens in the materia medica, shall be provided; and a botanical garden shall be established, as soon as the funds of the College will allow.

"Sect. 10. Every medical student shall be required to attend the study of physic and surgery, with some medical or chirurgical professor or practitioner, of respectable standing, for two years, provided he shall have been graduated at some College; otherwise, three years; and to have arrived at the age of twenty-one years. And every medical student shall attend one course of each of the above systems of lectures, under the Professors of the Medical Institution of Yale College, or some other public Medical Institution, previous to his being admitted to an examination for a license; and the course of lectures he is required to attend, may be included within the term he is required to study. Provided that upon the recommendation of the County Medical Societies, respectively, one meritorious and necessitous person from each county, shall annually be allowed the privilege of attending one course of each of the above lectures, gratis. And if any of the County Medical Societies should fail to recommend as above, the Medical Convention may fill up the vacancy. It shall be the duty of the County Medical Societies to report to the Medical Convention of the state, the names of the persons whom they shall agree to recommend; and the President of said Convention shall transmit said names, together with such as the Medical Convention may add, agreeably to the above provision, to the Medical Professors of Yale College. And the price of the ticket, for the whole of the

above course of lectures, shall not exceed fifty dollars.

"Sect. 11. The Committee of examination, for the practice of physic and surgery, shall consist of the Professors of the Medical Institution, and an equal number of the members of the Medical Societies, appointed by the Medical Convention; and the President of the Medical Convention shall, *ex officio*, be President of the Examining Committee, with a vote at all times, and a casting vote, when the votes are equal; and in case of the absence of the President, a President pro tempore shall be appointed, by the members of the Examining Committee, appointed by the Medical Convention, with the same powers; which Committee, or a majority of them, shall possess the power, and they only, of examining for a license. All licenses to practice physic or surgery, shall be signed by the President of the Medical Convention, and countersigned by the Committee, or a majority of them; and the fees or perquisites for admitting or licensing any candidate to practise physic or surgery, shall not exceed four dollars, which shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Medical Convention, for the benefit of the same.

Sect. 12. Each candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, shall be required to attend two courses of the above systems of lectures, at the Medical Institution of Yale College, or at some other public Medical Institution, where a similar course of public instruction is pursued; which de-

gree, upon the recommendation of the Committee of Examination, shall be conferred by the President of the College, and the diploma signed by him, and countersigned by the Committee, or the majority of them. And the President of the College shall have power to confer such honorary degrees upon those persons whom the Medical Convention shall recommend, as deserving of so distinguished a mark of respect.

"Sect. 13. For the accommodation, both of the Students and of the Committee, there shall be but one examination a year, which shall be immediately after the close of the courses of lectures. When a candidate is prevented, by sickness, he may be examined by the Medical Professors at College; and such examination, with their certificate thereof, shall entitle him to the same privileges as though his examination had been by said Committee.

Sect. 14. All medical Students, who shall have attended two courses of lectures in the Medical Institution, shall have the privilege of attending all future courses gratis. And all persons licensed to practice physic or surgery, agreeably to the foregoing provisions, shall, of course, be members of the Medical Society in the county in which they reside."

Since the enactment of this general statute, an amendatory act has passed, whose date and tenor can be ascertained from the subjoined copy.

"An act in addition to and alteration of an act entitled 'An act to incorporate the Connecticut Medical Society, and to establish the Medical Institution of Yale College.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That the Institution shall include a complete course of instruction in the several departments of medical science, to consist of lectures on the theory and practice of medicine, anatomy and physiology, surgery and midwifery, materia medica and botany, chemistry and pharmacy. And there shall be a joint committee of an equal number of persons appointed by the President and Fellows of the Connecticut Medical Society, and the Corporation of Yale College, who shall make a nomination; from which nomination the Professors of the aforesaid Institution shall be chosen by the Corporation. The number of Professors in the Medical Institution, shall not be less than four, nor more than six, and the price of each Professor's ticket shall not exceed twelve dollars fifty cents.

"Sec. 2. Every candidate for a license to practice medicine and surgery, or for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, who shall hereafter commence the study of the medical profession, shall exhibit to the Committee of Examination satisfactory evidence, that in addition to a good English education, he had acquired a competent knowledge of the Latin language, and some acquaintance with the principles of Natural Philosophy, previous to the

commencement of his professional studies.—Every such candidate, provided he shall have graduated at some College, shall be required to study three years, with some respectable physician or surgeon; and if not a graduate, four years, and to have attended one full course of lectures on the several branches of medical science, and to have arrived at the age of twenty-one years. He shall also be required to produce evidence of good moral character, and of his having pursued professional studies the requisite period of time, and of his having attended the requisite courses of medical lectures.

"Sec. 3. That the 10th and 12th sections* of an act passed May, 1825, entitled 'An act to incorporate the Connecticut Medical Society, and to establish the Medical Institution of Yale College,' be and the same are hereby repealed.

"Approved.—June 4th, 1829."

It constitutes, in connexion with the preceding sections, the whole public code in relation to the Institution.

In September, 1812, the first measures were adopted for organizing the institution, in conformity with the provisions of the charter, and the following gentlemen were appointed Professors.

ÆNEAS MUNSON, M. D. Professor of Materia Medica and Botany.

NATHAN SMITH, M. D. Professor of the Theory and Practice of Surgery and Obstetrics.

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* The 2d and 4th sections of the laws are here printed.

Eli Ives, M. D. Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic.

Benjamin Silliman, M. D. LL. D. Professor of Chimistry, Pharmacy, Mineralogy and Geology.

Jonathan Knight, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

The first course of lectures began in November, 1813, under the embarrassments always attending a new establishment; but in this instance increased by a deficiency of pecuniary means, and the want of extensive apparatus. The number of Students who attended the first course was thirty-six, which has since gradually increased, as the advantages of instruction have been multiplied. The average number, for the last six years, has been about eighty, and the largest ninety-two.

In May, 1814, the legislature made a donation to the Institution, of twenty thousand dollars, being a part of the bonus paid by the Phœnix Bank, as a consideration for the grant of their charter.

This accession to their funds, enabled the Corporation to increase greatly the facilities for instruction; and particularly to purchase an extensive stone building, recently erected by the Hon. James Hillhouse, together with a tract of land adjoining, and convert the same into a Medical College and Botanical Garden.

These premises are situated on Grove street, at a short distance from the principal buildings of the University.

Doctor Munson, at the time of his appointment, had arrived at a period of life, when the infirmities of advanced age, did not allow him to engage in the active duties of an important Professorship. His election to that station was the filial offering of enlightened gentlemen, who regarded him with just pride as their professional father. Probably the medical history of the state cannot present a life of more devoted zeal and extensive usefulness. His enlightened views, led him early to anticipate the brighter destiny that awaited the profession; and he lived to behold the sciences of chimistry, botany and mineralogy, which he had cherished as a nursing father in their infancy, attain to maturity of vigor and strength.

This excellent and learned man died on the 16th day of June, 1826, aged ninety-two years.

An interesting sketch of his life and character is inserted in Thacher's Medical Biography.

From the commencement of the medical lectures, in 1813, till the year 1829, Doctor Nathan Smith held one of the most important Professorships. His long experience, as a lecturer and practitioner, was of essential importance in organizing the department; and his distinguished reputation created confidence in the establishment. His efficient services were continued until the 26th January, 1829, when he fell a victim to a paralytic attack in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

On that occasion, Professor Knight pronounced an interesting eulogium on the character of his

deceased friend, which was published at the request of the medical class.

Doctor Smith was born at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, on the 30th September, 1762, but removed at an early age with his parents, to Windsor county Vermont.

His youthful years were spent in the toilsome occupations, and exposed to the dangers of a new and frontier settlement. At the age of twenty-four years, he was accidentally present at the performance of a surgical operation. This event determined the inclination of his mind, and the bent of his genius. By indefatigable efforts, he surmounted the defects of early education, and under the instruction of Doctor Josiah Goodhue, of Putney, Vermont, a celebrated surgeon of that age, pursued the study of physic and surgery with uncommon ardor. Having completed his preparatory studies, Doctor Smith commenced his professional duties at Cornish, New Hampshire. After practicing for two or three years, he visited Harvard University, where he attended several courses of lectures, on medicine, surgery, natural philosophy, &c. and having received the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, returned to Cornish.

His reputation soon extended, and his efforts were directed with untiring zeal to elevate the character and dignity of a profession, of which he had already become an ornament. With that view he projected the plan of a Medical Institution to be connected with Dartmouth College, and upon

its establishment was appointed Professor of Medicine.

To qualify himself more fully for the responsible duties of his station, he subsequently visited Great Britain, where he spent a year, partly in attendance on the lectures of the celebrated Medical School of Edinburgh, and partly in witnessing the practice of the hospitals of London.

On his return, his professional reputation and practice rapidly advanced, and the School of Hanover became justly distinguished among the best Medical institutions of the country.

In the autumn of 1813 he accepted the professorship of the Theory and Practice of Physic and Surgery, in the Medical Institution of Yale College, and discharged his official duties with eminent zeal and ability. He also delivered, after his removal to New Haven, "a course of lectures on the same branches at Dartmouth College; one at the Vermont University, in Burlington; and two at the Medical Institution of Brunswick College, in Maine."

His character, in all the variety and diversity of its elements, is happily drawn by his eulogist, Doctor Knight, to whom the writer is indebted for the principal facts embraced in this brief notice. So great were his services to his profession, and so fully acknowledged, that his Eulogist does not hesitate to declare, that "the assertion, that he has done more for the improvement of Physic and Sur-

gery in New England, than any other man, will, by no one, be deemed invidious."

"His acquaintance" (says Doctor Knight) "was not only extensive, but reached to every rank in society. The poor knew him as their benefactor; the sick, as their skilful, attentive physician; the rich were honored by his society; and the wise and the good received him as their friend and companion."

In September, 1829, Thomas Hubbard, M. D. an experienced practitioner in Windham County, Connecticut; and William Tully, M. D. of Albany, advantageously known as a Professor in the Vermont Academy of Medicine, were appointed to Professorships.

In addition to the regular Professorships, Timothy P. Beers, M. D. the Health Officer of New Haven, and a physician of great experience in the department assigned to him, has been invited to deliver a course of lectures on Obstetrics.

The corps of instructors throughout is considered by competent judges as arranged with great felicity, both in regard to literary and professional talents.

A State Hospital, connected with the Institution, is to be erected the ensuing season; for which purpose a beautiful tract of ground, situated on the southern extremity of the city, has been purchased. This will afford a valuable practical school for the students.

By the regulations of Yale College, students in the Medical department can attend the classical

lectures of the University, and have access to the Library on the same terms as the Junior and Senior classes. A convenient opportunity of thus supplying the defects of early education, cannot be deemed an unimportant advantage. Indeed the elevation of the Medical profession, in general literature, which drew from Governor Clinton, in a message to the New York Legislature, the high eulogium, that they were "the missionaries of science," renders it necessary, that those who are ambitious of distinction should add to approved theoretical knowledge and practical skill, the advantages of extensive learning.

Although quackery in Medicine, like specious systems in all departments of business, will undoubtedly always receive support and encouragement from credulity and ignorance, yet the true dignity of the profession will keep pace with the growing intelligence of the world, and the advance of society in valuable knowledge. Probably the observation made by Johnson, on the poor success that attended the Medical efforts of Akenside, the poet, would have to be considerably qualified, to render it applicable to the present condition of the profession. He says, "a physician in a great city seems to be the mere plaything of fortune; his degree of reputation is for the most part, totally casual; they that employ him know not his excellence; they that reject him know not his deficience. By an acute observer, who had looked on the transactions of the Medical world for half a century, a

very curious book might be written on the "fortune of physicians."*

This evil, so vividly described, has been in a great measure obviated by the successful exertions of modern physicians to elevate the profession in a knowledge of practical and popular branches; which, being more familiar to the comprehension of mankind than the *arcana* of medicine, are to a great extent, adopted as guides of judgment as to the qualifications of professors.

The circular, issued by the Faculty, and copied in the Appendix, presents a brief statement of the course of Medical instruction and expenses at Yale College.

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* Lives of Poets, vol. 2, p. 428.

CHAPTER XIII.

Commencement Celebrations, and award of Literary Honors.

Following the example of a venerable guide, it is proper to make a few remarks on the manner of celebrating the great academic festival, called *Commencement.*

President Clap gives the following account of its celebration during the middle of the last century.

"The public Commencement is ordinarily on the second Wednesday in September annually: at which there is a large assembly, consisting of the President and Fellows, a great number of Ministers, and other learned and superior gentlemen. The President begins the solemnity with prayer, one of the candidates for the first degree makes a salutatory oration to the Governor and Council, the Officers of College, and the whole assembly: the others give a specimen of their learning, by disputing syllogistically on the questions printed in their theses; which are then distributed. The like is done in the afternoon by the candidates for the degree of Master of Arts. Then the President, with the consent of the Fellows, gives them their degrees, three at a time, in this form:

"Pro auctoritate mihi commissa, admitto vos ad Primum Gradum in artibus; pro more Academi-

arum in Anglia.* Vobisque trado hunc Librum, una cum potestate publice prælengendi, quotiescunque ad isthoc munus evocati fueritis: cujus, hæc instrumenta,† membrana scripta, testimonio sint.

"The like form is used for the Masters, only instead of *Primum*, it is *Secundum:* and instead of *prælegendi*, it is *profitendi;* and sometimes, instead of *Primum*, the President says, *Gradum Baccalaureatus;* and instead of *Secundum*, he says, *Gradum Magistralem.*

"Then one of the Masters makes a Valedictory Oration: and the President concludes the whole solemnity with a prayer."

In several particulars these ceremonies have been altered in modern times. The Valedictory oration, (as well as the Salutatory) is delivered by a candidate for the Bachelor's degree, and syllogistic disputes, "on questions printed in theses," are discontinued.

Orations in English and occasionally poems, by candidates, as well for the Master's as Bachelor's degree, constitute the principal exercises, but are blended with others which will be hereafter noticed.

At the close of the regular academic proceedings, honorary degrees in Divinity, Law, and Medicine, are conferred. To the credit of the Institution it may be remarked, that these degrees have, for many years past, been bestowed with a very sparing hand.

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* Now—pro more hujusce academiæ.

† The President delivers to each of them a Diploma.

The multitude of collegiate Seminaries, which have recently sprung up in our country, have unfortunately scattered literary diplomas so profusely, that the highest degrees can hardly be considered even as *prima facie* evidence, either of literary or moral worth. Indeed, Divinity and Law seem to be destined to the fate that has already befallen Physic; in which last profession, every unfledged licentiate is dubbed a doctor, and as a matter of course adds M. D. to a name, that, perhaps, but the day before, had passed the boundary of legal infancy.

The degree of Doctor of Laws is of late in the most imminent peril, as but few aspirants for literary honors, (not belonging to those professions,) would feel perfectly at home, in being seated in the high places of divinity and physic.

Hence it is, that a profession, which can rarely address any of its most distinguished members by higher titles than Judge and Esquire, has been astonished by the sudden growth of an academic corps of clergymen, physicians, charitable donors, and gentlemen without any definite character, who have strolled accidentally into the fields of science, all bearing *collegiate credentials* that they are *Doctors of Laws*. In allusion to their qualifications, the lawyer may derive an analogous illustration from Lord Coke. "Every gentleman," (says the learned Commentator,) is an Esquire, but every Esquire is not a gentleman;" or, perhaps, Sir Thomas Smith's account of the perversion of the term, *gentleman*, may be more apposite.

"As for gentlemen, they be made good cheap in this kingdom; for whosoever studieth the laws of the realm, who studieth in the Universities, who professeth liberal sciences, and, (to be short,) who can live idly, and without manual labor, and will bear the port, charge, and countenance of a gentleman, he shall be called master, and shall be taken for a gentleman."

But American Colleges should not alone bear the reproach of conferring academic degrees, as the rewards of influence and patronage, rather than of merit. Scotland, with high and undoubted claims to literary distinction, long since sacrificed the dignity of science to this low and contemptible obsequiousness. Doctor Johnson, in a sketch of the life of the distinguished Doctor Isaac Watts, makes a remark which fully accords with the writer's views.

"In 1728, he," (the Rev. Isaac Watts,) "received from Edinburgh and Aberdeen an unsolicited diploma, by which he became a Doctor of Divinity. Academical honors would have more value if they were always bestowed with equal judgment."*

In reference to the practice of the distinguished Universities of England, a comment similar in character is made by Pope. It had been proposed at Oxford to bestow the degree of L. L. D. on Pope, whose reputation was confined chiefly to poetry; and the degree of D. D. on his learned friend, Warburton, who was truly eminent as a divine.

* Lives of Poets, vol. 2, p. 346.

Some doubts, and consequent embarrassments, arose in respect to Warburton. Pope, in a letter to his friend Warburton, thus forcibly expresses his feelings.

" Aug. 12, 1741. I have received some chagrin at the delay of your degree at Oxford. As for mine, I will die before I receive one, *in an art I am ignorant of*, at a place where there remains any scruple of bestowing one on you, in a science of which you are so great a master. In short, I will be doctored with you, or not at all. *I am sure, wherever honor is not conferred on the deserving, there can be none given to the undeserving;* no more from the hands of priests, than of princes."*

But, dismissing the subject of Doctorates, it may be observed, as a singular fact, (whether arising from professional modesty, or pride, or good sense, or want of opportunity to establish an usage, we will not inquire,) that no regularly educated lawyer in this country is ever familiarly addressed by a collegiate title as Doctor.

Although it is not the design of the writer to indulge in criticism, or to give any other than a narrative character to his essay, a few remarks in allusion to the public exercises of the College, may, perhaps, be allowed, as a pardonable exception to his general plan. Quarterly and Commencement exhibitions are justly regarded as proper means of exciting academic ambition, creating popular in-

* Swift's Letters, p. 247.

terest for the pursuits of learning, and diffusing a refined taste for intellectual amusement.

The usages of our country have rendered the annual Commencements of Colleges, fit and interesting occasions for social meetings of the fashionable and learned of the land; and so elevated has become the character of these assemblages, that gentlemen the most distinguished in professional rank, and statesmen of the most commanding influence, receive as compliments, invitations to assist in collegiate performances.

The dullness of mere scholastic discussions has, in consequence of the growing attractions of Commencement exercises, gradually yielded to compositions of more popular character. But it may be a matter, not of mere expediency, but of grave and serious import, to ascertain whether the dignity of science, the just pretensions of literature and even cardinal interests, have not, in some instances, been sacrificed to the desire of general amusement.

The exercises of Commencement have varied with the progressive advancement of the College; but, in the judgment of the writer, some branches have been engrafted, which are in all respects objectionable.

When Theological studies were almost the exclusive occupations of pupils, the discussion of Theses in Latin and Greek, and even Hebrew, was pardonable, as the audience was principally composed of learned clergymen; but when laymen were attracted to the College by the extension of its sys-

tem, and especially when ladies graced by their presence those academic festivals, it comported better with *polite* literature to speak in a language intelligible to all.

Orations in English, formal disputations on interesting questions of science, and more familiar discussions called colloquies, on the same subjects, have gradually expelled the defence of Theses and syllogistic encounters; and the students, instead of expending their energies "in bello grammatticali," (to use an expression of Lord Coke,) are more agreeably and profitably employed in examinations of practical subjects.

But with the dispute and colloquy the dialogue also made its appearance; and instead of occupying, as in former times, three formal *rostra*, projecting from the centres of the Chapel galleries, and carrying on a logical warfare of outposts, the students were provided with a regular stage.

The facilities afforded by this new arrangement soon changed the character of the primitive dialogue, and scientific models, such as Cicero has furnished in his works, "*De Oratore*" and "*De Natura Deorum*," gave way to ridiculous and timid imitations of the regular drama.

It is not the purpose of the writer to speak of the moral or intellectual effect of theatrical representations, but under the full conviction that they cannot form a valuable appendage of collegiate exercises, nor add to the reputation of a literary seminary, he may be permitted to hope that they will

eventually be excluded from the "Schemes" of Yale College, as they have already from those of most of the American Seminaries.

Dramatic compositions require not only the highest order of intellect, but talents of a peculiar character. Stage effect, as well as justness of sentiment and correctness of personification must be regarded, and the numerous failures of distinguished writers should furnish a monitory lesson to others.

Milton, Johnson, Addison, Young, Thompson, and Byron, have all failed as writers of dramas, fitted for theatrical representations. It need hardly be added, that, in the entire absence of scenery, unsupported by female actors, and on a stage surrounded by a venerable circle of clergymen and senators, every effort for dramatic display, at Commencement, must prove abortive. Cocked hats, laced coats, the fiery passions of war, and the voluptuous whisperings of love, but ill assort with such accompaniments.

It is true the actors have great inducements to regard the " special observance" given by Hamlet, in his charge to the players, " that you o'erstep not the modesty of nature," for a slight breach of the rule in *action*, would bring them on the *toes* of some reverend doctor or conscript father.

But levity apart, it is seriously believed, that exercises, which do not usually equal the most indifferent performances of the theatre, are not the best adapted to gratify enlightened audiences, or exhibit the proficiency of students in literary attainments.

The cultivation of dramatic talent is a very unimportant branch of general education; and as the whole system is of modern coinage, and is not commended to our regard, even by the "*venerabilis ærugo*" of antiquity, it is hoped it may soon give place to more appropriate academic exercises.

CHAPTER XIV.

Facilities and Advantages for Literary Pursuits at Yale College, arising from Local Situation and other Circumstances.

Among facilities for literary pursuits, many considerations will suggest themselves to the mind of an inquirer, and physical as well as moral circumstances must be fairly exhibited, as guides of decision.

New Haven is agreeably situated at the head of a handsome bay, putting up about four miles from Long Island Sound. It is in 41°, 18′ N. latitude; 72°, 58′ W. longitude; and distant 76 miles N. E. from New York, 34 miles S. S. W. from Hartford. 134 S. W. from Boston, and 107 S. S. E. from Albany. Daily stage coaches arrive from, and depart to, those several places, and sloops and steam boats ply daily between New Haven and New York.

In addition to ordinary channels of communication, a canal has been, for some time, in operation, extending from New Haven to the southern part of Massachusetts, and which will probably be soon completed to Northampton.

New Haven is one of the semi capitals of the State, and divides with Hartford the Legislative Sessions.

The city occupies a large plain, and was originally divided into nine squares, of sixty rods each, including streets. These squares have subsequentty been subdivided by parallel crossing streets.

The centre square was appropriated by the grantees, for public purposes, and is known by the appellation of the *Green.* It is a beautiful promenade, and has been embellished by rows of fine elms, gravel walks, and an external railing. Several of the public buildings, which are elegant and expensive in their style of architecture, are situated on this square. A new State House, constructed of stone and marble under the superintendence of Mr. Ithiel Town, an architect of cultivated taste and talents, forms a prominent ornament of the city. It is placed on the western side of the square, and presents one of the best copies of ancient models, which our country affords, and is worthy of an artist who has evinced his fondness for his profession by visiting the best schools of Europe, to perfect himself in his art.

The principal edifices of Yale College face the western boundary of the Green, and present an imposing front, including passage ways, of about six hundred feet.

The extensive lawn spread out in front of the Colleges, it is presumed, must contribute as much to health, as it certainly does to beauty of prospect.

The College buildings are chiefly constructed of brick, and consist of four principal edifices, occupied as studies and dormitories by the students;

a Chapel, for religious worship and ordinary public exhibitions; a Lyceum; an Atheneum; a Chimical Laboratory; an extensive stone Dining Hall, containing also, in the upper story, apartments for the Mineralogical Cabinet; a separate Dining Hall, for Theological Students; a large stone building, occupied by the Medical Department; a dwelling house, for the President; together with wood houses and other appurtenances usually attached to so extensive an establishment.

The buildings are constructed in a plain substantial manner, and with a view throughout to convenience and economy, rather than architectural embellishment. Had circumstances permitted the adoption of a more expensive style, it may well be doubted, whether just taste would have been better gratified; as the simplicity of the buildings comports with their object, and their extent gives enough of magnificence, while the richness of the surrounding scenery forms a higher ornament than art could have supplied.

The region in the vicinity of New Haven is interesting, both in its mineralogical and botanical characters. The kindness of scientific friends has enabled the writer to present, in the Appendix, valuable sketches on these subjects.

The climate and position of the city, have always been favorable to health; and for many years it has not been subject to any violent epidemic diseases. Registers of health have not been kept with the accuracy and precision that might have been

expected in a place which has long possessed many scientific medical gentlemen. Probably this may arise from a defect in municipal regulations, as gentlemen do not often persevere in laborious services to the public, without, at least, the *encouragement* of official countenance and support.

So far as materials could be procured in relation to the subject, they have been condensed, and are briefly noted in the Appendix.

It may be remarked, as a pleasing incident to a valuable public improvement, that the passage of the Canal through the city, by occupying the bed of a stagnant and offensive creek, has probably greatly contributed to the health of the city, by substituting a sheet of pure and wholesome water, for an offensive and dangerous nuisance.

The scenery of New Haven, although subordinate to many weightier considerations, should not be disregarded in estimating its advantages as a place of education. It is not a fanciful idea merely, that external objects operate on the mind, and quicken or deaden its impulses, by their silent influence. If the recollection of the wild mountain scenery of Switzerland can so affect its absent soldiery, as to unstring their iron nerves and produce languishment and disease, certainly the cause of such effects is not unworthy the attention of practical philosophy. Without any very accurate analysis of our feelings, or division of our ideas, into those arising from sensation or reflection, it cannot be doubted that they receive a sombre or a brilliant tinge from

the influence of external objects and scenery. It is not extravagant praise to say, that New Haven, enclosed by an amphitheatre of precipitous and lofty mountains, at the head of a beautiful bay, spread out amidst gardens and shady walks, in simplicity, perfect neatness, and unostentatious elegance, presents one of the most attractive places for literary pursuits that the country affords. It realizes to the student all the quiet beauties and charming retirement which the school of Plato enjoyed: "In sacred *Academus*' shady walks."

But there are higher and more important considerations to be regarded than beauty of scenery, convenience of edifices, facility of access, interesting localities, or even salubrity of climate, in selecting a place of education. Moral and literary associations, of an elevated or debased character, are the natural fruits of institutions of learning, and perhaps furnish the best tests of faults or excellence in their government. Influence that is felt through a nation, cannot be inactive and torpid at the place of its birth; and a healthy and sound Seminary ought to exhibit in its domestic fields, some evidences of its skillful culture.

Yale College need not shrink from this test, for there is not an useful occupation, or a grade of society, in her vicinity, that she has not contributed to elevate.

Without pretensions to great fertility of soil, or superior commercial or manufacturing advantages, this metropolis has continued in a steady and vigor-

ous growth, through all mutations of foreign and domestic politics. To what is this fact to be attributed? Why has it not shared as largely as its neighbors in the calamitous vicissitudes of a fluctuating trade? I would not answer, as may be anticipated by some, that the receipts from the collegiate institution have been its principal support; but I would note among its preservative principles the just influence of a College, that has insensibly imbued, with a healthy vigor, a large surrounding district, and practically operated on the character of a wide spread population.

The absurd idea, that learning is only necessary to three professions, has been exploded; and popular lectures, not only on useful arts, but in history, belles lettres, and ornamental branches of education, are becoming daily more fashionable. It need not be added, that when such men as Professors Silliman, Olmsted, and others, give their aid to plans of general improvement, they have every reasonable prospect of success.

New Haven derives singular advantages from its local position; and although the facilities for improvements in horticulture, and in various branches of practical science, afforded by its commercial intercourse with foreign places, have been greatly neglected, it may justly claim a rank among the most interesting of American Cities. Its population, consisting of about ten thousand inhabitants, removes it from the contracted and prying selfishness of a village, while its literary and commercial

advantages afford all the elements of enlightend and polished society.

The distribution of moderate fortunes among citizens of various professions, and the necessity of mental or bodily effort for support, are the best and purest stimulants of ambition; and it may well be doubted, whether, in a richer and more abundant region, with ampler funds and even with an overflowing treasury, Yale College would have occupied a more honorable rank.

It has steadily grown with the improvement and advance of our country, and justly proud of its "pilgrim" parentage, it has done homage to its ancestry, by a faithful preservation of puritan principles.

The antiquity of the College cannot be ranked among fanciful or trivial advantages. The whole basis of its government is practical, and experience, the unerring test of academic as well as national law, has sanctioned its code and practice. For many years, instructors in all departments have been selected from the Alumni of the College, and uniformity and harmony in the course of instruction have been the result.

The Library has also acquired a value from this circumstance; for, although deficient in many modern works, it comprises rare and interesting productions of ancient times, which industry and wealth would in vain attempt to supply, in the formation of a new library. The foundation is thus

secured for such accumulations as liberality may hereafter furnish.

But aside even from these advantages, resulting from the antiquity of the establishment, it may be properly mentioned as an incident to the College, that literary men have been attracted to New Haven by the allurements held out by its advantages.

If it were proper to allude to names; such men as Noah Webster, in Philology, Percival, in Poetry, and other ardent votaries of science, who have adorned the annals of our national literature, might be referred to, as residents of New Haven, who were attracted to it, not less by its literary advantages than by its local beauty.

But the influence of the College, combined with other favorable circumstances, has been more strikingly manifested in the literary character of the city. Numerous Schools, for the education of both sexes, have recently been established in New Haven, and are conducted with much talent and general approbation. It is probably not an over estimate of pupils to say, that, including the members of Yale College, one tenth part of the inhabitants of New Haven is composed of male and female students, residing in the city for the sole purpose of education.

The city, therefore, affords all the means of elementary as well as mature instruction; and so long as the economical and salutary system now existing, shall be continued, will deservedly rank among the most desirable places for education that our country affords.

To relieve his narrative from tabular statements, the writer has inserted such matters in relation to Cabinets, Apparatus, Library, &c. as he considered interesting, in the Appendix.

Before closing this chapter, intended to illustrate the facilities and advantages for literary pursuits at New Haven, arising from the long established influence of the College and other incidental circumstances, it would be unpardonable to omit a notice of the "American Journal of Science and Arts;" a periodical work of the highest merit, and which, under the able editorship of its projector, Professor Silliman, has exercised, for several years, a powerful and salutary influence on American literature. This ably conducted Journal was commenced in July, 1818, and may be fairly considered, although not subject to its control, as having received its birth in the generating influence of the University. As a valuable repository of facts and speculations, in regard to the arts and sciences, it has attracted greater attention than any periodical work of the kind has ever received in our country. It has been sustained with untiring industry and unabated vigor, from the commencement, and has probably been the means of collecting and preserving a larger mass of valuable facts, in relation to the arts than any original work which has issued from the American press. It were to be wished that the pecuniary profits of this excellent work, bore some nearer proportion to the value of its contents, and that the learned Editor might be

saved from the painful necessity of making any further appeals to his fellow citizens, for additional patronage to a Journal which is honorable to the science of our common country. It derives an additional value, as being adopted as the acknowledged organ of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences.

CHAPTER XV.

A Review of the Past and Present Condition of the College, with reference to the Character of its Treasurers.

In closing this Sketch of an ancient and venerable Institution, already extended beyond the original plan of the writer, but a brief space is allowed for a review of its past history, or present condition.

It has grown from a feeble Ecclesiastical School, into a distinguished University, embracing in its range of instruction almost the whole circle of sciences, and affording to those who have completed the usual course of collegiate studies, the means of acquiring accurate knowledge in the professions of active life.

The progress of the Institution and the changes, both in its government and instruction, furnish a beautiful illustration of the literary and political progress of society, during the last century.

New England was founded by pious pilgrims, who abandoned the comforts of European life and the delights of cultivated society to enjoy religious freedom in a wilderness. But though their choice was prompt, they could not forget the ecclesiastical oppression that had forced them to quit the abodes of civilized man. In the depths of the forests, they remembered with occasional bitterness of spirit, the

unjust persecutions, which had driven them from the refinements of polished life, and their sentiments with regard to those who differed from them in religious opinions, were imbittered by their sufferings. A rigid ecclesiastical discipline was established in the colonies, which, though generally wise, was sometimes exercised, in mere matters of conscience, with a severity amounting to persecution.

Ministers were not only the ecclesiastical, but the civil officers and guides of the colonists; and every new establishment was formed in express reference to the interests of the church. Hence, Theological studies occupied almost exclusively their attention. The ancient languages, as auxiliary to these, also formed an important branch of education. Hebrew and Greek, as the original Scripture tongues, were indispensable; and the Latin had long been established, not only as the language of general science, but particularly of ecclesiastical literature. The perfection obtained by many of the early scholars of New England, in these branches, it is believed, has rarely been equalled by educated men of modern times.

The cultivation of polite literature was attempted to a limited extent, under the rectorship of Mr. Williams, but yielded under the presidency of Mr. Clap, in a great degree to the graver pursuits of mathematics and philosophy. During President Daggett's administration the classical departments were chiefly confided to the Tutors, who embarked in the cause of reform with equal zeal and ability.

From that period the character and just pretensions of the College gradually enlarged, until under the presidency of Doctor Dwight, its landmarks as a University, were judiciously, and, it is believed, permanently traced and established.

Its progressive improvement in its new character has been limited only by its contracted funds. Probably the history of literary institutions does not furnish an example of a seminary so flourishing, and yet so poorly endowed. The character and personal efforts of its officers and instructors have built up the Institution, and, although many small benefactions, and some of more generous amount, have occasionally been made, it is believed that the unproductive property of the College, its buildings, its libraries, its cabinets, and its various apparatus, greatly exceed, in value, the aggregate of all donations.

The finances of the College have been superintended with uncommon vigilance, and husbanded with a care that is seldom equalled, even in private domestic economy. During one hundred and twenty-eight years, there have been but five individuals who have held the office of Treasurer. Their names indicate their public and personal worth, for they belong to Statesmen, whose wisdom has been infused into our national councils, and whose talents would have qualified them to govern the resources of an empire. From the year 1702 to the present time, the following gentlemen have successively held that office, and the last still continues his val-

uable services—John Allen, John Prout, Roger Sherman, John Trumbull, James Hillhouse. Mr. Prout was Treasurer for fifty years, and the present incumbent has been in office forty-eight years. Singular and honorable evidences of harmony and wisdom in collegiate councils.

Only one severe loss has been sustained by the Institution during the long period of its existence. A citizen of Connecticut blushes when he points to the Eagle Bank, a chartered favorite of the State, supposed to be conducted by gentlemen of integrity and prudence, and is obliged to say;—there the earnings of frugal enterprize, the contributions of charity, funds devoted to science, the savings of many generations, were sacrificed in a spirit of rapacious and fraudulent speculation.

In the desolating effects of that failure, Yale College lost a very large portion of its productive funds, and it is now known that the whole income of the Institution, aside from the quarterly bills of students, does not much exceed two thousand dollars per annum. The whole burthen, both of teaching and support, devolves on the instructors; and yet, with all these embarrassments, it annually exhibits a larger Catalogue than any College in the Union can boast.

The scattered Alumni, it is true, do now and then cast a look of affectionate solicitude towards the venerable fountain, from whence they drank the waters of knowledge; but its natural guardians, the Legislators of a State, richer in literary funds than

any State in the Union, who have seen it for a century and a quarter pouring forth its fertilizing streams, through every region of our extensive country, and diffusing a moral influence which almost compensated the loss of political power; who have seen it a productive source of income, stimulating industry by the expenditure of large sums derived from other regions; look on with a strange apathy and extend no cheering hand of generosity for its relief.

What is there eminent, what is there enviable in Connecticut but her moral and intellectual greatness? Many of her sister States are far her superiors in wealth and fertility of soil, and yet, although her wisest and her best have repeatedly appealed to her, by every motive that could influence pride or stimulate patriotism, she seems resolved to cast away her richest jewel.

Young and well endowed Colleges are rapidly springing up in every section of the country, and public bounty is poured into their treasuries with no sparing hand. The improvements in modern sciences, particularly in their application to useful and practical arts, require constant additions to professorships, libraries, and apparatus.

The range of instruction is continually extending, and an Institution, however honorable and dear may be its past reputation to the friends of science, that is unable to advance with the spirit of an enlightened age, or whom poverty forces to a sluggish and feeble step, must soon yield the palm of honorable competition to more fortunate rivals.

As illustrative of the rapid increase of American Colleges, in variety and extent of instruction, it may be remarked, that although Yale College has existed one hundred and thirty years, more than one half of all the Professors who have ever been appointed are now in vigorous health and in the active discharge of their duties.

Will the ungenerous appeal to groveling passions much longer influence our Hall of Legislation, that Colleges are for the education of the rich, and that public bounty should not select them as its objects? States who have long prided themselves on the purity of their democracy, South Carolina, Virginia, and New York, have avowed by munificent appropriations, that this debasing sentiment does not belong to their creed.

The influence of Colleges is not confined to the narrow limits of a select and favored few. It pervades every class of society, and is felt through every variety of human occupation. Academies and common Schools derive from hence the lights that guide them on their way. Laying aside the importance of learned and enlightened lawyers, physicians, and divines, there is not a trade or an art which is not invigorated by science.

Commerce and navigation could not be pursued without its aid: manufactures exhibit it in all their complex and various machinery; and agriculture, within a few years, has, by the application of science, risen to its primitive dignity, and become a noble occupation for intelligent man.

Without it, even war itself, the last resort for the protection of liberty, would become a brutal trial of physical strength.

It would be an interesting task to one competent for its performance, to select from the Catalogue of Yale College, the names of those who, after receiving its honors, have distinguished themselves in the various pursuits of human life, and to give, as an incentive to their successors, brief sketches of their biography.

Were it made the duty of some gentleman connected with the Institution, to collect and arrange the materials of such a work, unanswerable testimony, requiring neither the support of argument or speculation, would soon be furnished, that the streams of knowledge have fertilized every field of human cultivation, and that the higher Seminaries of learning are just objects of public beneficence.

To those familiar with the history and benefits of the Institution no such incentives are required.

They fervently hope, that this beautiful "tree, of their fathers' planting," nurtured and watered by their children's care, may long continue to spread forth its vigorous branches, fresh in verdure and rich in fragrance. They will look forward to some more auspicious time, when neither prejudice, nor party, nor false economy, shall longer triumph over enlightened intelligence and elevated patriotism; and in the mean time unite in the animating exclamation of President Clap—

Diu floreat alma mater YALENSIA!

APPENDIX.

SECTION I.

A BRIEF ANALYSIS OF THE CATALOGUE OF THE COLLEGE.

For many years it has been the custom of the College to publish triennially, a General Catalogue of the Institution, embracing such general facts, in addition to the Officers and Alumni, as may be deemed interesting to literary men, and more especially to those who retain an affection for their Alma Mater.

The last of this series of Catalogues was published at Commencement, in the year 1829, and, with the exception of the class graduated in 1830, embraces the whole number of those who have received the honors of the College.

Adding *seventy-one* for that Class, to the number specified in the summary of the Catalogue, and it appears that 4426 Students have been educated at Yale College and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Deducting from that number 1982, who have died, and there remain living of the Alumni, 2444. In addition to the regular Graduates, four hundred and ninety-three, who were educated elsewhere, have received the honors of the College, of whom two hundred and sixty are yet living.

One thousand and sixty-seven Clergymen are noted in the Catalogue as Graduates; of whom, 453 were living at the time of its publication. Besides these, 180 Clergymen had received the honors of the College, of whom eighty-one were living.

From the foundation of the College until the year 1767, inclusive, the names of Graduates are arranged according to respectability of *parentage;* since that time, as more Republican sentiments began then to prevail, they have been arranged in alphabetical order.

The names of those who have obtained eminent distinction in civil life, are printed in small capitals, with additions of official rank; the names of Clergymen in italics; and to the names of all are annexed their academic degrees.

It might be considered an invidious task to make a selection from the eminent men who adorn the Catalogues of this venerable Institution, but it may be pardonable in noting those, who have afterwards become heads of other Colleges.

The following list of *Presidents* has been compiled from a rapid inspection, but is believed to be correct.

Jonathan Dickinson, afterwards President of Nassau Hall, New Jersey, was graduated in 1706
Samuel Johnson, Columbia, (then King's) College, N. York, 1714
Jonathan Edwards, Nassau Hall, New Jersey, 1720
Eleazar Wheelock, Dartmouth, New Hampshire, 1733
Aaron Burr, Nassau Hall, New Jersey, 1735
William Samuel Johnson, Columbia, New York, 1744
Ezra Stiles, Yale College, 1746
Napthali Daggett, Yale College, 1748
Timothy Dwight, Yale College, 1769
Abraham Baldwin, University of Georgia, 1772
Ebenezer Fitch, Williams', Massachusetts, 1777
Josiah Meigs, University of Georgia, 1778
Samuel Austin, University of Vermont, 1783
Azel Backus, Hamilton, New York, 1787
Edward D. Griffin, Williams', Mass. 1790
Jeremiah Atwater, Middlebury, Ver. and Dickinson, Penn. 1793
Jeremiah Day, Yale College, 1795
Henry Davis, Middlebury, Ver. and Hamilton, New York, 1796
David A. Sherman, Knoxville, Tennessee, 1802
Horace Holley, Transylvania, Kentucky, 1803
Bennet Tyler, Dartmouth, New Hampshire, 1804
Heman Humphrey, Amherst, Mass. 1805
William H. DeLancey, University of Pennsylvania, 1817
Edward Rutledge, Transylvania University, Kentucky, 1817
Hector Humphreys, St. John's College, Maryland, 1818
Edward Beecher, Illinois, 1822

This respectable list, composed chiefly of celebrated divines, bears evidence to the wisdom of those who laid the corner stones of our Republic, and, in the midst of self privations and personal sufferings, cheered themselves in the anticipation of a noble harvest to their posterity, from their faithful planting. If it were not repugnant to the prudent motive already assigned, how forcibly might this harvest of blessings be illustrated, by alluding particularly to such families as the Trumbulls, distinguished in every ornamental and useful pursuit, and emphatically the De Medici of Connecticut; to numerous and illustrious men, who have dignified the Pulpit, the Bar, the Halls of Legislation, and the high places of Medical science; to Statesmen, who have occupied the foremost rank in council; to brave and intelligent Soldiers, who have led our countrymen to battle and victory; to men of letters, who have honorably wrought in every field of science, or risen on vigorous wing into the regions of imagination and poetry; to agriculturalists; to manufacturers; to mechanics, with Whitney, (a name imperishable in the annals of art, at their head,) who have laid the foundations of their usefulness and fame at Yale College.

But enough, perhaps, has been said, to direct the attention of the curious to an examination of the Catalogues of an Institution which has educated more students than any other College in America, (excepting Harvard,) and still maintains, with unabated energy, its well earned eminence.

SECTION II.

CATALOGUE OF THE ACADEMIC SCHOOL.

PRESIDENTS.

Elected. A. D.		Left. A. D.
1701	Rev. Abraham Pierson,	1707
1719	Rev. Timothy Cutler, S. T. D.	1722
1726	Rev. Elisha Williams,	1739
1739	Rev. Thohas Clap,	1766

Elected.		Left.
1766	Rev. Naphtali Daggett, S. T. D.	1777
1777	Rev. Ezra Stiles, S. T. D. LL. D.	1795
1795	Rev. Timothy Dwight, S. T. D. LL. D.	1817
1817	Rev. Jeremiah Day, LL. D. S. T. D.	

FELLOWS.

1700	Rev. James Noyes,	1719
1700	Rev. Israel Chauncey,	1703
1700	Rev. Thomas Buckingham,	1709
1700	Rev. Abraham Pierson, Pres.	1707
1700	Rev. Samuel Mather,	1724
1700	Rev. Samuel Andrew, Pres. p. t.	1738
1700	Rev. Timothy Woodbridge,	1732
1700	Rev. James Pierpont,	1714
1700	Rev. Noadiah Russell,	1713
1700	Rev. Joseph Webb,	1732
1701	Rev. Samuel Russell,	1731
1704	Rev. Moses Noyes,	1729
1707	Rev. John Davenport,	1731
1709	Rev. Thomas Buckingham,	1731
1711	Rev. Thomas Ruggles,	1728
1716	Rev. Stephen Buckingham,	1732
1720	Rev. Eliphalet Adams,	1738
1724	Rev. Samuel Whitman,	1746
1726	Rev. Elisha Williams, Pres.	1739
1730	Rev. Jared Eliot,	1762
1730	Rev. Joseph Moss,	1732
1731	Rev. Ebenezer Williams,	1748
1732	Rev. Samuel Woodbridge,	1743
1732	Rev. Jonathan Marsh,	1745
1732	Rev. Samuel Cook,	1746
1732	Rev. Samuel Whittelsey,	1752
1735	Rev. Joseph Noyes,	1761
1738	Rev. Anthony Stoddard,	1760
1739	Rev. Thomas Clap, Pres.	1766
1740	Rev. Benjamin Lord, S. T. D.	1772

Elected.		Left.
1743	Rev. Daniel Wadsworth,	1747
1745	Rev. William Russell,	1761
1746	Rev. Nathaniel Chauncey,	1752
1746	Rev. Thomas Ruggles,	1770
1748	Rev. Elnathan Whitman,	1774
1749	Rev. Solomon Williams, S. T. D.	1769
1752	Rev. Noah Hobart,	1773
1755	Rev. Ashbel Woodbridge,	1758
1758	Rev. Moses Dickinson,	1777
1760	Rev. James Lockwood,	1772
1761	Rev. Edward Eells,	1776
1763	Rev. Jonathan Merrick,	1769
1763	Rev. George Beckwith,	1777
1766	Rev. Naphtali Daggett, S. T. D. Pres.	1777
1769	Rev. Eliphalet Williams, S. T. D.	1801
1769	Rev. Warham Williams,	1788
1771	Rev. Richard Salter, S. T. D.	1780
1772	Rev. John Trumbull,	1787
1773	Rev. Stephen Johnson,	1786
1774	Rev. Noah Welles, S. T. D.	1776
1774	Rev. Nathaniel Taylor,	1800
1776	Rev. Elizur Goodrich, S. T. D.	1797
1777	Rev. Moses Mather, S. T. D.	1790
1777	Rev. Ezra Stiles, S. T. D. LL. D. Pres.	1795
1777	Rev. Samuel Lockwood, S. T. D.	1791
1777	Rev. Timothy Pitkin,	1804
1780	Rev. Enoch Huntington,	1808
1787	Rev. Josiah Whitney, S. T. D.	1810
1788	Rev. David Ely, S. T. D.	1816
1788	Rev. Nathan Williams, S. T. D.	1808
1790	Rev. Hezekiah Ripley, S. T. D.	1817
1791	Rev. Levi Hart, S. T. D.	1807
1792	Exc. Samuel Huntington, LL. D.	1796
1792	Exc. Oliver Wolcott, LL. D.	1797
1792	Hon. William Williams,	1803
1792	Hon. Benjamin Huntington, LL. D.	1793

Elected.		Left.
1792	Hon. Joseph Platt Cooke,	1803
1792	Hon. Stephen Mix Mitchell, LL. D.	1793
1792	Hon. William Hillhouse,	1809
1792	Exc. John Treadwell, LL. D.	1811
1793	Hon. James Davenport,	1797
1793	Hon. Roger Newberry,	1808
1795	Rev. Timothy Dwight, S. T. D. LL. D. Pres.	1817
1796	Exc. Jonathan Trumbull, LL. D.	1809
1797	Hon. Heman Swift,	1802
1798	Hon. Thomas Grosvenor,	1802
1799	Rev. James Dana, S. T. D.	1812
1801	Rev. John Marsh, S. T. D.	1820
1801	Rev. Noah Benedict,	1812
1802	Hon. Oliver Ellsworth, LL. D.	1807
1802	Hon. Thomas Seymour,	1803
1803	Hon. John Chester,	1809
1803	Hon. Aaron Austin,	1818
1803	Hon. David Daggett, LL. D.	1804
1804	Hon. Jonathan Brace,	1806
1804	Rev. Nathan Strong, S. T. D.	1807
1806	Hon. Asher Miller,	1817
1807	Rev. Andrew Lee, S. T. D.	1823
1808	Hon. Jonathan Brace,	1821
1808	Rev. Joseph Strong, S. T. D.	1826
1808	Rev. Achilles Mansfield,	1814
1809	Hon. David Daggett, LL. D.	1813
1809	Hon. Elizur Goodrich,	1818
1809	Hon. Matthew Griswold,	1818
1809	Rev. Benoni Upson, S. T. D.	1823
1809	Exc. Roger Griswold, LL. D.	1812
1810	Rev. Amos Bassett, S. T. D.	1827
1810	Exc. John Cotton Smith, LL. D.	1817
1812	Rev. John Elliot, S. T. D.	1825
1813	Hon. Chauncey Goodrich,	1815
1813	Rev. Peter Starr,	1818
1814	Hon. Sephen Titus Hosmer, LL. D.	1815

Elected.		Left.
1814	Rev. Elijah Parsons,	1821
1815	Hon. Henry Champion,	1818
1816	Hon. Jonathan Ingersoll, LL. D.	1823
1816	Rev. Isaac Lewis, S. T. D.	1818
1817	Exc. Oliver Wolcott, LL. D.	1827
1817	Hon. Frederic Wolcott,	1823
1817	Rev. Jeremiah Day, LL. D. S. T. D. Pres.	
1817	Rev. William Brintnall Ripley,	1822
1818	Hon. Elias Perkins,	1823
1818	Hon. William Bristol,	1819
1818	Hon. Elijah Boardman,	1821
1818	Hon. David Tomlinson,	1822
1818	Rev. Daniel Smith,	
1818	Rev. Andrew Eliot,	1829
1819	Hon. Sylvester Wells, M. D.	1822
1820	Rev. Calvin Chapin, S. T. D.	
1821	Hon. John S. Peters, M. D.	1823
1821	Hon. Enoch Burrows,	1822
1821	Rev. David Smith,	
1822	Hon. David Hill,	1827
1822	Hon. Orange Merwin,	1825
1822	Hon. David Plant,	1827
1822	Rev. Moses Cook Welch, S. T. D.	1824
1823	Hon. Elisha Phelps,	1825
1823	Hon. William Moseley,	1825
1823	Hon. Austin Olcott, M. D.	1826
1823	Hon. Abel Wheeler,	1825
1823	Rev. Matthew Noyes,	
1823	Rev. Noah Porter, S. T. D.	
1824	Rev. Daniel Dow,	
1825	Hon. Luther Loomis,	1827
1825	Hon. Ebenezer Young,	1826
1825	Hon. Robert Fairchild,	1826
1825	Hon. John Welch,	1828
1825	Rev. Aaron Dutton,	
1826	Hon. Ebenezer Stoddard,	1828
1826	Hon. Nathan Johnson,	

Elected.		Left.
1826	Hon. Samuel Church,	1828
1826	Rev. Abel M'Ewen,	
1827	Exc. Gideon Tomlinson, LL. D.	1831
1827	Exc. John S. Peters, M. D.	
1827	Hon. Noyes Darling,	1828
1827	Hon. Ingoldsby W. Crawford,	1828
1827	Rev. Diodate Brockway,	
1828	Hon. John Alsop.	
1828	Hon. Samuel Tweedy,	1829
1828	Hon. Ebenezer Brockway,	1829
1828	Hon. Martin Welles,	
1828	Hon. Roger Huntington,	
1829	Hon. Homer Boardman,	
1829	Hon. John D. Reynolds,	
1829	Rev. Luther Hart,	

PROFESSORS.

Sacred Theology.

1755	Naphtali Daggett, S. T. D. Pres.	1780
1782	Samuel Wales, S. T. D.	1794
1805	Timothy Dwight, S. T. D. LL. D. Pres.	1817
1817	Eleazar Thompson Fitch, S. T. D.	

Ecclesiastical History.

1777	Ezra Stiles, S. T. D. LL. D. Pres.	1795

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

1770	Nehemiah Strong,	1781
1794	Josiah Meigs,	1801
1803	Jeremiah Day, LL. D. S. T. D. Pres.	1817
1817	Alexander Metcalf Fisher,	1822
1822	Matthew Rice Dutton,	1825
1825	Denison Olmsted,	

Law and Jurisprudence.

1801	Elizur Goodrich,	1810
1826	David Daggett, LL. D.	

Chimistry and Mineralogy.

1804	Benjamin Silliman, M. D. LL. D.	

Hebrew, Greek, and Latin Languages.

Elected.		Left.
1805	James Luce Kingsley.	

Materia Medica and Botany.

1813	Æneas Munson, M. D.	1826
1813	Eli Ives, M. D.	1829
1829	William Tully, M. D.	

Theory and Practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics.

1813	Nathan Smith, M. D.	1829

Surgery.

1829	Thomas Hubbard, M. D.

Theory and Practice of Physic.

1829	Eli Ives, M. D.

Anatomy.

1813	Jonathan Knight, M. D.

Rhetoric.

1817	Chauncey Allen Goodrich.

Didactic Theology.

1822	Nathaniel William Taylor, S. T. D.

Sacred Literature.

1824	Josiah Willard Gibbs.

SECTION III.

LIST OF THE PRESENT OFFICERS OF THE COLLEGE.

CORPORATION.

Rev. Jeremiah Day, S. T. D. LL. D.
His Exc. John S. Peters, M. D.
Rev. Daniel Smith.
Rev. Calvin Chapin, S. T. D.
Rev. David Smith, S. T. D.
Rev. Matthew Noyes.
Rev. Noah Porter, S. T. D.
Rev. Daniel Dow.

Rev. Aaron Dutton.
Rev. Abel M'Ewen.
Hon. Noyes Darling.
Hon. Ingoldsby W. Crawford.
Rev. Diodate Brockway.
Hon. John Alsop.
Hon. Roger Huntington.
Hon. Homer Boardman.
Hon. John D. Reynolds.
Rev. Luther Hart.

TREASURER.

Hon. James Hillhouse, LL. D.

STEWARD.

Stephen Twining, Esq.

FACULTY AND INSTRUCTORS.

Rev. Jeremiah Day, S. T. D. LL. D. President.
Hon. David Daggett, LL. D. Professor of Law.
Thomas Hubbard, M. D. Professor of Surgery.
Benjamin Silliman, M. D. LL. D. Professor of Chimistry, Pharmacy, Mineralogy, and Geology.
James L. Kingsley, A. M. Professor of the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin Languages.
Eli Ives, M. D. Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic.
William Tully, M. D. Professor of Materia Medica and Botany.
Rev. Nathaniel W. Taylor, S. T. D. Dwight Professor of Didactic Theology.
Jonathan Knight, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
Timothy P. Beers, M. D. Lecturer on Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence.
Josiah W. Gibbs, A. M. Professor of Sacred Literature.
Samuel J. Hitchcock, Esq. Instructor in the Science and Practice of Law.
Rev. Eleazar T. Fitch, S. T. D. Professor of Divinity.
Rev. Chauncey A. Goodrich, A. M. Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory.

Denison Olmsted, A. M. Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Charles U. Shepard, A. B. Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry, and Lecturer on Botany.
Amos Pettingell, A. M. Tutor.
William A. Larned, A. M. Tutor.
Horace Bushnell, A. M. Tutor.
Henry Durant, A. M. Tutor.
Robert M'Ewen, A. M. Tutor.
William Carter, A. B. Tutor.
Frederic A. P. Barnard, A. B. Tutor.
Robert Bakewell, Teacher of Drawing and Perspective.
Charles A. Coulomb, Instructor in French.
Joaquin Rovira, Instructor in Spanish.
Erasmus D. North, A. B. Instructor in Elocution.

SECTION IV.

A STATEMENT OF THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION, EXPENSES, &C. IN YALE COLLEGE, AS PUBLISHED BY THE FACULTY.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class, are examined in Cicero's Select Orations, Virgil, Sallust, the Greek Testament, Dalzel's Collectanea Græca Minora, Adam's Latin Grammar, Goodrich's Greek Grammar, Latin Prosody, Writing Latin, Barnard's or Adams' Arithmetic, Murray's English Grammar, and Morse's, Worcester's, or Woodbridge's Geography. Jacob's Greek Reader and the four Gospels are admitted as a substitute for Græca Minora, and the Greek Testament.

A candidate for an advanced standing, whether from another College or not, in addition to the preparatory studies, is examined in the various branches to which the class he proposes to enter has attended. No one can be admitted into the Senior class after the close of the January vacation.

The stated time of examination for admission into College, is on the day preceding the public Commencement. But persons may be examined in any other part of the collegiate terms. It is requested that they may not be offered in the vacations, except for very special reasons.

No one can be admitted to the Freshman class, till he has completed his fourteenth year; nor to an advanced standing without a proportional increase of age.

Testimonials of good moral character are in all cases required; and those who are admitted from other Colleges must produce certificates of dismission in good standing. The students are not considered as regular members of the College till, after a residence of at least six months, they have been admitted to matriculation, on satisfactory evidence of an unblemished moral character. Before this they are only students on probation.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The Faculty, to whom is committed the government and instruction of the students, consists of a President; a Professor of Chimistry, Mineralogy, and Geology; a Professor of the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin Languages; a Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy; a Professor of Divinity; a Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory; and eight Tutors.

The whole course of instruction occupies four years. In each year there are three terms or sessions.

The three younger classes are divided, each into two or three parts; and each of the divisions is committed to the particular charge of a Tutor, who, with the assistance of the Professors, instructs it. The Senior Class is instructed by the President and Professors. Each of the four classes attends three recitations or lectures in a day; except on Wednesdays and Saturdays, when they have only two. The following scheme gives a general view of the authors recited each term:

Freshman Class.—I. Folsom's Livy, from one half to two thirds; Adam's Roman Antiquities; Day's Algebra begun; Græca Majora, Vol. I. begun. II. Folsom's Livy finished; Græca Majora, continued through the historical part; Day's Al-

gebra finished. III. Horace begun; Græca Majora, Vol. II. begun; Playfair's Euclid, five books.

Sophomore Class.—I. Horace continued; Græca Majora, continued; Euclid reviewed and finished. II. Horace finished and reviewed; Græca Majora, continued; Day's Mathematics; Plane Trigonometry, Nature and Use of Logarithms, Mensuration of Superfices and Solids, and Isoperimetry; Mensuration of Heights and Distances, and Navigation. III. Græca Majora, continued; Juvenal, Leverett's Edition; Cicero de Oratore, begun; Day's Mathematics; Surveying; Bridge's Conic Sections; Spherical Geometry and Trigonometry; Jamieson's Rhetoric.

Junior Class.—I. Cicero de Oratore, finished; Tacitus begun; Græca Majora, continued; Olmsted's Natural Philosophy and Mechanics. II. Tacitus, the History, Manners of the Germans, and Agricola; Græca Majora, continued; Natural Philosophy finished and reviewed. III. Astronomy; Hedge's Logic; Tytler's History. *At the option of the Student:* Fluxions; Homer's Iliad; Hebrew, French, or Spanish.

Senior Class.—I. Blair's Rhetoric; Stewart's Philosophy of the Mind; Brown's Philosophy of the Mind; Paley's Moral Philosophy; Greek and Latin. II. Paley's Natural Theology; Evidences of Christianity; Greek and Latin. III. Say's Political Economy.

In addition to the recitations in the books here specified, the classes receive lectures and occasional instruction from the Professor of Languages; the Junior Class attends a course of experimental lectures on Natural Philosophy; and the Senior Class, the courses on Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, and select subjects of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. The members of the several classes attend also the private exercises and lectures of the Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory. A course of Lectures on the Oration of Demosthenes for the crown, is delivered to members of the Senior Class. Specimens of English composition are exhibited daily by one or more of each of the divisions of the Sophomore and Junior Classes. Written translations from Latin authors are presented by the Freshman Class. The lower classes are also instructed in Latin composition. The Senior and

Junior classes have forensic Disputations once or twice a week, before their instructors. There are very frequent exercises in Declamation before the Tutors, before the Professor of Oratory, and before the Faculty and Students in the Chapel.

Gentlemen well qualified to teach the French and Spanish languages, are engaged by the Faculty to give instruction in these branches to those students who desire it, at their own expense.

The object of the system of instruction to the undergraduates in the College, is not to give a *partial* education, consisting of a few branches only; nor, on the other hand, to give a *superficial* education, containing a little of almost every thing; nor to *finish* the details of either a professional or practical education; but to *commence* a *thorough* course, and to carry it as far as the time of the students' residence here will allow. It is intended to maintain such a proportion between the different branches of literature and science, as to form a proper *symmetry* and *balance* of character. In laying the foundation of a thorough education, it is necessary that *all* the important faculties be brought into exercise. When certain mental endowments receive a much higher culture than others, there is a distortion in the intellectual character. The powers of the mind are not developed in their fairest proportions, by studying languages alone, or mathematics alone, or natural or political science alone. The object, in the proper collegiate department, is not to teach that which is peculiar to any one of the professions; but to lay the foundation which is common to them all. There are separate schools of Medicine, Law, and Theology, connected with the College, as well as in various parts of the country, which are open to all who are prepared to enter on professional studies. With these, the undergraduate course is not intended to interfere. It contains those subjects only which ought to be understood by every one who aims at a thorough education. The principles of science and literature, are the common foundation of all high intellectual attainments. They give that furniture, and discipline, and elevation of the mind, which are the best preparation for the study of a profession, or of the operations which are peculiar to the higher mercantile, manufacturing or agricultural establishments.

For a more particular view of the plan of education in the College, see Report on the Course of Instruction, published in Vol. XV. of the American Journal of Science.

The Berkeleian Premium, of about forty-six dollars a year, is given to the scholar in each class who passes the best examination in Latin and Greek; provided he reside as a graduate in New Haven, one, two, or three years. Premiums are also given for Latin and English composition, and for declamation in public.

There are two public examinations of the classes in a year,—one in May, the other in September,—which are continued from four to six days each. The candidates for degrees are also examined at the close of their course of study.

There are three vacations in a year; one of six weeks, beginning at Commencement, the second Wednesday in September; the second, two weeks from the second Wednesday in January; and the third, four weeks from the first Wednesday in May.—No student is allowed to be absent, without special leave, except in vacations. The absence of a student in term time, even for a few days, occasions a much greater injury to his education, than is commonly supposed by parents and guardians.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

Prayers are attended in the College Chapel every morning and evening, with the reading of the Scriptures; when one of the Faculty officiates, and all the students are required to be present. They are also required to attend public worship in the Chapel on the Sabbath, except such as have permission to attend the Episcopal, or other congregations in town.

EXPENSES.

The College bills are made out by the Treasurer and Steward three times a year, at the close of each term; and are presented to the students, who are required to present them to their parents, guardians or patrons. If any student fails to comply with this requisition, he is not permitted to recite till the bills are paid.

The annual charges in the Treasurer's bill are,—for instruction, $33 00; for rent of chamber in college, from 6 to 12 dol-

lars,—average, $9 00 ; for ordinary repairs and contingencies, $2 40 ; for general damages, sweeping, &c. about $3 30 ; for wood for recitation rooms, about $1 30 : total, $49 00.

Besides this, the student may be charged for damages done by himself, and a small sum for printing catalogues, and other occasional expenses.

Board is furnished in commons by the Steward, at cost, about $1,60 a week ; or $64 a year, not including vacations. It varies, however, with the price of provisions. Wood is procured by the Corporation, and distributed to those students who apply for it, at cost and charges.

The students provide for themselves bed and bedding, furniture for their rooms, candles, books, stationary, and washing. There are also, in the several classes, taxes of a small amount, for the fuel in the recitations rooms, catalogues, &c. If books and furniture are sold, when the student has no further necessity for them, the expense incurred by their use will not be great.

The following may be considered as a near estimate of the *necessary* expenses, without including apparel, pocket-money, traveling, and board in vacations.

Treasurer's bill, as above, $49 ; board in commons, 40 weeks, from $60 to $70 ; fuel and light, from $8 to $16 ; use of books recited, and stationary, from $5 to $15 ; use of furniture, bed, and bedding, from $5 to $15 ; washing, from $8 to $18 ; taxes in the classes, &c. from $5 to $7 : total, from $140 to $190.

No students are permitted to take lodgings in town except when the rooms in College are not sufficient to acommodate all.

Students who wait in the Hall, are allowed their board ; and those who occupy the recitation rooms, save their room rent and fuel in winter, and receive a small compensation in summer. A cheap boarding house is opened under the direction of the Steward, for those students who wish to board at a lower rate than it is furnished in commons. The price of board here, is about $1,25.

By a resolve of the Corporation, a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars a year, is appropriated to the relief of indigent students, and the encouragement of merit.

Notes of the several incorporated banks in this State, and such other notes as are taken by the banks in the city of New Haven, are received in payment of the bills. Drafts on New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, are received without discount. Money or drafts to pay the Treasurer's and Steward's bill, may be transmitted directly to STEPHEN TWINING, Esq. who is Steward and Assistant Treasurer.

With regard to apparel, and what is called pocket-money, no general estimate can be made. These are the articles in which the expenses of individuals differ most; and in which some are unwarrantably extravagant. There is nothing by which the character and scholarship of the students at this College are more endangered, than by a free indulgence in the use of money. Great caution with regard to this, is requisite on the part of parents. What is more than sufficient to defray the ordinary expenses, will expose the student to numerous temptations; and will not contribute either to his respectability, or happiness.

As a precaution against extravagance, parents at a distance frequently deposit funds with some one of the Faculty; who, in that case, pays a particular attention to the pecuniary concerns of the student, settles his bills, corresponds with the parent, transmits an account of the expenditures, &c. for which he charges a commission.

A person admitted to an advanced standing, unless coming from another College, pays a sum to the Treasurer, equal to the tuition money, which has been paid by others of the class which he enters.

THE THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Instructors in the Theological Department are a Professor of Didactic Theology, a Professor of Sacred Literature, and the Professors of Divinity and of Rhetoric in the classical department of the College.

The whole course of instruction occupies three years; and the students are divided into Junior, Middle and Senior classes.

The time of admission is at the commencement of the first collegiate term. The terms and vacations are the same with those

in the College. The conditions for entrance are hopeful piety, and a liberal education at some College, unless the candidate have otherwise qualified himself for pursuing advantageously the prescribed course of studies.

No charges are made for the tuition and lectures.

No funds have as yet been granted to this department for defraying the expenses of indigent students.

Board may be obtained in private families at from $1 25 to $1 75 per week.

THE LAW SCHOOL.

The Law School is under the direction of the Hon. David Daggett, LL. D. a Judge of the Supreme Court in Connecticut, and Professor of Law; and Samuel J. Hitchcock, Esq. Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

The students are required to peruse the most important elementary treatises, and are daily examined on the author they are reading, and receive at the same time explanations and illustrations of the subject they are studying.

A course of lectures is delivered by the Professor of Law, on all the titles and subjects of Common and Statute Law.

A Moot Court is holden once a week, or oftener, which employs the students in drawing pleadings and investigating and arguing questions of law.

The students are called upon from time to time, to draw declarations, pleadings, contracts, and other instruments, connected with the practice of law, and to do the most important duties of an Attorney's Clerk.

They are occasionally required to write disquisitions on some topic of law, and collect the authorities to support their opinions.

The students are furnished with the use of the elementary books and have access, at all times, to the College Libraries, and to a Law Library, comprising every important work, both ancient and modern.

The terms for tuition are $75 per annum. The course of study occupies two years, allowing eight weeks vacation each year. Students are however received for a shorter period.

The Professor of Law will also for the present, occasionally deliver Lectures to the Senior class in College, until arrangements are made for a systematic course to be permanently continued.

THE MEDICAL INSTITUTION.

The Instructors of the Medical Institution, are a Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, a Professor of Surgery, a Professor of Obstetrics, a Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy, a Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic, and a Professor of Materia Medica, Botany and Therapeutics.

The Lectures commence six weeks from the Commencement, which is always on the second Wednesday of September, and terminate the last week in February or the first in March. During the course from 65 to 100 Lectures are given by each Professor.

The students have access to the lectures on Natural Philosophy on paying the fees of the course, and they may attend the lectures on Mineralogy and Geology without charge. The examination for licences and degrees is held immediately after the close of the lectures.

The Institution is furnished with a Library and an Anatomical Museum. The students have access also to the Library of the College, and to the Cabinet of Minerals.

The fees, which are paid in advance, are twelve dollars and fifty cents for each course. The Matriculation fee and contingent bill are seven dollars and fifty cents. The entire expense of a residence of four months, through the course, including fees and all expenses, except clothing, is from 120 to 150 dollars.

SECTION V.

SOCIETIES AND LIBRARIES ATTACHED TO THE INSTITUTION.

Societies for the particular cultivation and advancement of favorite branches of science, are the natural growth of Literary Institutions ; and if organized with wisdom and conducted with

prudence, undoubtedly tend greatly to promote the cause of learning. Some of the most beautiful and finished compositions in our language, have been the fruits of such associations; and as long as the works of Addison and Steele and Johnson are regarded, associations for such purposes will continue to receive favor and support. But literary clubs formed in mature life, cannot be considered as models for the guidance of students. The objects of the first, are, to collect the fruits of learning, for public improvement; of the last, to advance individual knowledge, by social intercourse.

Yale College, in common with the other literary institutions of the country, has several of these societies.

The first in rank, is the "Connecticut *Alpha of the* Φ. B. K." It was organized by charter from the Alpha of Virginia, November 13, 1780. The class that was graduated in the year 1781 furnished the first members of this society. Membership is bestowed as a reward of good scholarship and character. As the proceedings of the society, except on their anniversaries, are not public, it is impossible to ascertain how far they have advanced the cause of learning. This association does not terminate with the collegiate course, but exists during the lives of members. Their public contributions to literature usually consist of an Oration and Poem, delivered by members appointed in the antecedent year, at the time of the Commencement celebration.

Some objections have been made to the primary principle on which this Society is based; and it has been thought by many, that the distinctions of youthful rivalry, should not be perpetuated through life. Another Society of a general character, called "the Society of the Alumni," obviates this objection. Its origin is traced to the laudable desire, on the part of the Graduates of the University, to create a fund, that might avert the evils resulting from the failure of the Eagle Bank, and provide the means for more extensive instruction. This Society also has occasionally an Orator, and as it embraces all ages and ranks, selects those of mature years and of the highest endowments.

As connected more immediately with the studies of the University, the Societies of the Students are the most important.

They are three in number: the *Linonian*, the *Brothers in Unity*, and the *Calliopean*. Their meetings and ordinary proceedings are private, but are strictly confined to literary pursuits, and chiefly to discussions on scientific questions. Whether the Masonic secrecy required of members is a valuable feature in these Societies, may, perhaps, be a matter of doubt: it probably was adopted with a view to inspire confidence in literary exertions, and as a shield for the modesty of young gentlemen, who might act with confidence before their friends, but would shrink under the apprehension of public criticism. All these Societies have valuable Libraries, which are hereafter noted. They have been the gradual accumulations of many years, from small taxes imposed on the members, and probably, in operative value on the pursuits of the Undergraduates, are more important than the General Library of the College.

The General Library of the College consists of about 10,000 volumes, exclusive of pamphlets, comprising, a very valuable collection of ancient ecclesiastical works, and the other books are in general, well selected, rare, and valuable.

The Society Libraries are composed of works of a less scientific, but, perhaps, more practical character than the General Library. They embrace all the leading publications in polite English literature.

The Linonian Library consists of 3,300 volumes. The Library of the Brothers in Unity comprises 3,000 volumes.* The Calliopean Society, which is of comparatively recent formation, has made a collection of 2,910 volumes.

In addition to the above Libraries, there is a collection of books belonging to the Moral Society, consisting of 5 or 600 volumes. The aggregate of books in the several Libraries, amount to nearly 20,000 volumes.

In the cultivation of a just taste for composition, in aiding the students in investigations relating to subjects of academic dispu-

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* A manuscript Catalogue of the books in these two Libraries, compiled in the year 1780, has been exhibited to the author, by a gentleman who then acted as Librarian of the Brothers in Unity. Their Library then contained 163 volumes; the Library of the Linonian Society contained, at the same time, 152 volumes.

tation, and in supplying their hours of leisure with the best means of gratification, these Societies and Libraries have proved highly important, and have uniformly received the encouragement of the Faculty.

SECTION VI.

APPARATUS.

Chemical Laboratory of Yale College.

Since April 1804, chemistry has constituted a distinct branch of academical education in Yale College, and since October 1806, full courses of lectures with the appropriate experiments have been given in the Institution. The Laboratory first constructed, although in many respects, a convenient establishment, was, from its being an under ground room, not sufficiently light, and was subject to much dampness. To obviate these inconveniences, as well as to secure some important additional advantages, the establishment was in the summer of 1820 broken up, and removed to a building fitted expressly for its reception. This building had been occupied as a refectory for the students, but having been freed from that use, has proved adequate to afford every accomodation demanded in a Philosophical Laboratory.

The building is ninety feet long, thirty feet wide, and one and a half story high, but a steep roof affords an elevation of eighteen and a half feet, for the lecture room.

The Lecture room is sixty feet long, including the space around the Lecturer, devoted to the fixtures, tables, furnaces, chimneys, &c. This space occupies twenty feet of the sixty, and the remainder is filled with benches, which rise so rapidly, that no person has any thing to intercept his view. This room is arched, and its greatest elevation is eighteen and a half feet, the versed sine of the arc is eight and a half feet, and the highest bench is a little below the chord-line.

There is an abundant supply of light, and at the same time the room is easily darkened. Over the Lecturer's head, there is a

sky-light and ventilator, communicating directly with the open air, and a screen impedes the fumes from passing to the audience.

There are two large chimneys facing the audience, and having a circuit completely around them, so that access is obtained in the easiest manner to all the furnaces and fire places.

In this part of the establishment, it was intended to embrace every important convenience contained in the best philosophical laboratories, and with this view, particular reference was had to some of the best London Laboratories, e. g. that of the Royal Institution, of the Surry Institution, of Mr. Pepys, &c., also to those peculiar structures and improvements, which experience had suggested to the person charged with the construction of this laboratory.

The two chimneys contain, each, nine distinct flues, eighteen in the whole; which are carried out without any connection between them, quite to the top of the chimnies; thus affording an elevation of about thirty three or thirty four feet. Of the eighteen flues, three are closed with movable stoppers and held in reserve, for occasional uses to be connected with portable furnaces, &c.; others are employed for stoves, &c. to warm the room and for other purposes: one is devoted to the forge bellows which are in the chamber, being worked by a cord and discharging their air through a descending tube; one is connected with a fixed boiler and distillery; one receives the tube of a Black's Furnace; three give vent to fixed brick furnaces for high heats; two are for receiving the air in evaporation, deflagrations, &c.; one discharges the vapor of the great boiler when not used in distillation, and two springing from a cavity shaped like a common fire place, are provided for carrying off the fumes, gases and effluvia, which are so often extricated from chemical vessels.

The end of the room, opposite to the class, is covered with glass cases mounted on drawers for the reception of apparatus, &c. and behind these are ample closets. Below, is a cellar, and above, a lumber garret and a large room for apparatus, &c. Behind the lecture room are two offices with distinct entrances. Contiguous to these is a work room twenty feet by seventeen,

with a pump, a large fire place, forge hearth, and other accommodations intended as a room for coarse work and cleaning, and for stowing away apparatus. There is also a small room, fitted up with a work bench, tools, &c. for mechanical operations, connected with practical chemistry. On trial, the new arrangements are found to answer every expectation.

The chemical apparatus is extensive and various, comprehending all the instruments necessary to the illustration both of the theory and practice of chemistry. A difficulty which existed twenty five years ago is now in a great measure removed. It is no longer necessary to incur the delay of sending to Europe for most articles of chemical apparatus. Glass in particular, which is liable to considerable waste in chemical experiments, is now easily replaced in our principal cities, nearly all of which, as well as many smaller places, contain glass houses, and among them there are artists who fabricate adroitly every article of chemical apparatus.

Most of the chemical instruments that are made of metals, or of metals and glass united, are easily obtained in this country, and our mechanics are patient and skillful in constructing almost every thing of peculiar forms adapted to particular researches and experiments.*

The laboratory has a very large hydro-pneumatic cistern, and also a spacious one filled with mercury to be used for gases that are absorbed by water.

There is also an apparatus for the compound or hydro-oxygen blow pipe of Dr. Hare. The gases are in separate vessels, having no connexion except through the capillary point where they are kindled. Each containing vessel is of the capacity of twenty five gallons.

The Galvanic Apparatus is extensive.

The *Cruickshank* troughs contain between six and seven hundred pairs of plates of four and six inches. There is a large Calorimotor, and an extensive Deflagrator invented and constructed by Dr. Hare, besides an Electrical Column of De Luc, and a Galvanic Multiplier of Schweigger.

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* Witness the numerous instruments of Dr. Hare as described in his Compendium, and in the American Journal of Science and Arts.

The Galvanic Magnet of Prof. Henry of Albany exceeds any thing that has been elsewhere constructed. With a galvanic coil of metal, requiring only a few quarts of acidulated water for its immersion, it lifts more than 2000 lbs. although it weighs less than 60 lbs. and is made of soft iron.

The laboratory is furnished with all the tests and reagents as well as consumable articles and chemical specimens, necessary to a full and detailed exhibition of the science, which is gone through every winter in a four months course.

ORIGIN OF THE CABINET OF MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY.

There existed, previous to the year 1802, a small collection of miscellaneous curiosities, among which were a few objects of Natural History; but as very little was known concerning their nature at that early period in this country, and as they were altogether too few in number to attract much interest in the way of study, the college consented to loan the entire collection, except the minerals, to the Columbian Museum of New Haven, then owned by Mr. John Mix. After his death, the collection thus loaned, was sold along with the general museum. The articles lost, however, are said not to have possessed much value. The minerals, still left in the possession of the college, were without names and unarranged; and the extent of the collection may be judged of from the fact, that the gentleman who was appointed Professor of this department in the year following, took the entire cabinet in a common sized candle-box along with him to Philadelphia for the purpose of learning their names from the then, almost solitary individual in the country who made any pretensions to mineralogical science.* This little collection may be regarded as the nucleus of the Yale College cabinet. Professor Silliman immediately engaged

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* The gentlemen alluded to, was the late Dr. Adam Seybert, who had studied mineralogy under Werner.

in the collection of specimens, and on his return from England was able to make a very important addition to the college cabinet, consisting mostly of fluors, ores of tin, lead and copper from Derbyshire and Cornwall, and of agates, zeolites, and salts of lead from Scotland. The collection, however, still remained very deficient in species, and almost incompetent for the purposes of instruction until 1807, when the college purchased of Mr. Benjamin D. Perkins, for the sum of one thousand dollars, a cabinet of about two thousand specimens which that gentleman had bought in London. The specimens of which it consisted were small, but well chosen; and included the majority of the species at that time known. This accession proved of great consequence by promoting a taste for the science in the institution, and in preparing the way for the splendid addition of the Gibbs cabinet, which was made in the year 1810.

The great cabinet of Col. Gibbs, and which consisted of about ten thousand specimens, was formed by that gentleman during a residence of several years in different parts of Europe. The catalogues and papers which accompany this collection show, that it was formed almost exclusively by three separate purchases; one, made at Lausanne in Switzerland, another at Paris, and the third in London.

The collection purchased in Switzerland, was made by Count Razamousky, a Russian nobleman, who had lived for many years in retirement at Lausanne, where he devoted himself to mineralogical pursuits, in the society of the celebrated Prof. Struve and other mineralogists of that neighborhood. At length, however, being desirous of returning to his country, he offered his cabinet for sale, and Col. Gibbs became the purchaser. This collection, from its richness in Russian and Siberian minerals, formed a very precious part of the Gibbs cabinet. It was also well furnished with the mineral productions of Saxony and Dauphiny, and embraced a valuable suite of volcanic specimens from the environs of Padua in Italy, and the borders of the Rhine in Germany.

The French collection, however, constituted by far the most valuable portion of this cabinet. It was made by M. Gigot

d'Orcy, one of the farmers general under Louis XVI, a man of great opulence, and who fell a victim to the guillotine during the French revolution. Its formation occupied him for forty years; and was the result of great expense, numerous travels, and an extensive correspondence. The number of pieces in the collection was rising of four thousand; the majority of which were obtained in France and the neighboring countries. It embraced also a valuable collection of rocks and fossils from Egypt, Franconia, Maestricht, Grignon and Courtagnon. The mineralogical part of the collection was well arranged, and scientifically and minutely described. In this condition, the entire cabinet was purchased of the brother of M. Gijot d'Orcy by Col. Gibbs.

The third division of the Gibbs cabinet was furnished by the Count de Bournon, which consisted chiefly of English minerals and of gems from the East Indies; the latter derived, for the most part, from the duplicates of the celebrated Grenville collection, afterwards bought by the British museum.

The cabinet of Col. Gibbs arrived in Newport in the year 1807, and having been in part opened in that town, Prof. Silliman was from time to time, allowed access to it; and on the return of the owner during the following year an acquaintance between these gentlemen was formed, which led eventually to the removal of the collection to New Haven. It was the original design of Col. Gibbs to open his cabinet for the public benefit in Boston, or at Harvard College in its immediate vicinity; but his proposals to that community not having met with the reception he looked for, he was induced in the year 1810 to make the offer of opening one division of it in Yale College, provided the college would be at the expense of furnishing proper accommodations for its reception. The proposal was immediately acceded to; and the two contiguous rooms in the north end of the south middle college, in the second story, were made into one,—thus forming a gallery of about forty feet by eighteen, having both sides lined with upright, glazed cases. The portion of the cabinet opened consisted of the collection of M. G. d'Orcy. The impression upon the public mind, and especially upon the students, in favor

of mineralogy, produced by this brilliant exhibition, was so gratifying to Col. Gibbs, that in 1812 he brought the remainder of the collection to New Haven, for which the college provided a reception by uniting the two adjoining rooms and connecting them with the first formed gallery by a continuation across the entry; so that the entire apartment was now about one hundred feet in length.

The collection remained in this room till 1820, when it was removed to the more spacious accommodations, which it at present occupies. In 1825, it was purchased of Col. Gibbs at the price of twenty thousand dollars;* of which sum the officers of Yale College and the citizens of New Haven contributed ten thousand dollars, the citizens of New York three thousand dollars, the alumni of South Carolina, seven hundred dollars, and an individual, five hundred dollars.†

Besides the collections above described, there has been an addition of from two to three thousand specimens, chiefly domestic, made by donations, exchange, and purchase. Among the principal donors, may be mentioned Prof. Silliman and Col. Gibbs; to whom the cabinet owes a large number of valuable articles in geology and mineralogy, and several meteoric stones. Prof. Olmsted also made a donation of specimens, illustrative of the geology and mineralogy of North Carolina. Of foreign rocks and minerals, the contributions of Capt. Hull, Mr. George Jones, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Maclure, and the American missionaries in the Sandwich Islands, Palestine and Greece, have been the most important. Small collections of newly discovered minerals have, from time to time, been purchased, or obtained by exchange from the Comptoir des Mineraux at Heidelberg, and lately an extensive suite of English and European rocks was procured of Mr. Robert Bakewell of London.

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* A sum which cannot be considered exorbitant when we consider the extent and rarity of the collection, and that the institution had enjoyed the use of it for so many years gratuitously; and besides the owner had sustained the expense of its transportation from Newport to New Haven and of its insurance while there.

† These subscriptions are alluded to in the inscriptions over the cases in the cabinet.

Descriptive sketch of the Mineral Cabinet.

In endeavoring to give such a sketch of the contents of this collection as shall assist the reader to form a general idea of its character, we shall pass over a considerable number of species in silence, and confine our observations to such only as are among the most striking for the variety, size and beauty of the specimens by which they are illustrated.

QUARTZ.

Rock crystals, magnificent for their dimensions, perfection, variety of form, and for their transparency; single and grouped; from Switzerland, Dauphiny, Piedmont and Savoy: also, a large, rolled pebble from Madagascar. Splendid crystallizations of smoky quartz; and dark violet blue amethyst from Siberia, with numerous specimens of various shades of violet-blue, from a dark purple to a light rose, forming veins in common quartz and inclosed in agate balls from Hungary, Hartz and Bohemia. In crystals, penetrated by foreign substances, as chlorite or steatite, and oxide of iron; the former of various shades of green, the latter red or yellow (Compostella hyacinth or iron-flint): also in masses containing native, capillary copper, and silver, fibres of amianthus, (Cats-eye,) minute scales of mica, (Avanturine,) and crystals of epidote and rutile. Chalcedony, crystallized, of a smalt blue color, from Tresztyan in Transylvania; also white, in stalactitic and reniform shapes from Iceland, the Faroe Islands, Hüttenberg in Carinthia, Hungary, and Cornwall; in red colors (Carnelian,) from India; of an apple-green color from the oxide of nickel (Chrysoprase,) from Silesia; of a leek-green color, (Plasma,) of a dark leek-green, with blood-red spots, (Heliotrope,) compact, and containing clay and oxides of iron, (Jasper,) striped, banded, Egyptian, red and green from Saxony, Silesia, and the banks of the Nile. Woodstones, or agatized wood, and agates of every variety, as ribbon, brecciated, fortification, moss, eyed, jasper, clouded, petrifaction, &c. &c. from all the celebrated localities in the world. Of the specimens enumerated above, several hundred are cut and polished; among which a portion of an agatized tree, which is cut transversely, and which

shows its bark and the concentric and diverging layers of the lignin, has been much admired. The number of specimens in this species probably exceeds one thousand.

OPAL.

Of the precious variety from Czerwenitza in Hungary, three or four good pieces may be seen in their natural condition; and of the common kinds, an extensive suite from other parts of the same, and of adjoining countries; also, the rich red Wood-opal from Transylvania, the Menilite from near Paris in France, and the Hyalite of Bohemia and Hungary.

EMPYRODOX QUARTZ.

Several large and handsome pieces of Obsidian from Iceland, Pitchstone from Meissen in Saxony, and Pearlstone from Hungary and Spain.

CARBONATE OF LIME.

Several hundred crystallized specimens of this interesting species, offering nearly as many varieties of form; distinguished also by the size and neatness of the pieces; from the mines of the Hartz, of Derbyshire, and of Dauphiny. Among the collection are two pieces of the Iceland, or double refracting spar, remarkable for their volume and transparency: also, many hundred pieces of uncrystallized carbonate of lime, chiefly marbles, and which are handsomely polished; these last from the southern countries of Europe and Africa. Likewise several enormous groups of the crystallized Fontainbleau sandstone.

ARRAGONITE.

Very delicate crystallizations of this species from Offenbanya in Transylvania, the Hartz, England, Clignancourt near Paris, Spain, and particularly of the flos-ferri, or coralloidal variety from Stiria.

FLUOR.

About two hundred specimens, chiefly from England and Germany, consisting of numerous crystallizations, magnificent on account of the dimensions of the crystals and the variety of forms and colors they present. A large number of the massive varieties have been cut and polished.

APATITE.

Numerous, and well crystallized specimens from Cabo de Gata in Spain, Salzburg, St. Gothard, and the tin mines of England and Bohemia.

GYPSUM.

In a large number of specimens, among which are observable, beside the common varieties, the lenticular and macled crystal, called the "arrow-head," and groups of long, slender and transparent crystals, of extreme delicacy, from Chremnitz in Hungary.

ANHYDRITE.

Several pieces of the granular, blue variety, (Vulpinite,) from Carinthia, and of the foliated flesh-colored variety from Switzerland.

HEAVY-SPAR.

More than two hundred and fifty specimens from all the remarkable localities of this substance, and distinguished by the size, transparency, and great variety of crystallization they present.

STRONTIANITE.

Of this rare mineral the collection contains several fine pieces, both massive and crystallized; from Strontian in Scotland.

IDOCRASE.

In very numerous and exceedingly splendid specimens; in loose crystals and engaged in their gangue, exhibiting a considerable variety in the modifications of their crystals, shades of color and dimensions of the crystals; from Siberia, Vesuvius, Bohemia, Tyrol, Norway, and Piedmont.

GARNET.

In all the most remarkable varieties of form, color, &c.: among which may be mentioned the large and perfect dodecahedral crystals from Fahlun in Sweden, the yellowish brown crystals in calcareous spar from the Bannat, the cinnamon stone garnet from Ceylon and Carlisle, Mass. the Melanite from New Jersey, and the trapezohedral red garnet from Haddam.

HORNBLENDE.

An extensive suite of the varieties usually included under tremolite, actynolite and asbestos, from different countries.

AUGITE.

Numerous specimens in basalt and lava from Europe, with varieties from different parts of the United States.

SPINELLE.

Upwards of one hundred specimens of the spinelle ruby, in varieties, arising out of differences in crystallization, shades of color, size, &c. which are from Ceylon, and are described in the catalogue of Count Bournon; together with numerous specimens of black and green spinelle from Orange county, N. Y. and Sussex county, N. J.

CHRYSOBERYL.

In large and distinct imbedded crystals from Haddam and Saratoga; and in grains from Brazil and the East Indies.

BERYL.

Numerous loose crystals, remarkable for their transparency, variety of color and delicacy of finish; others slightly adhering together through the intervention of a ferruginous clay; from Daouria on the confines of China. Two very superb emeralds from Peru, one of which is engaged in its gangue. Among the beryls from the United States, are two gigantic specimens; one from Haddam, a tolerably regular six sided prism, and the other from Acworth in New Hampshire, weighing fifty nine and a half pounds, and which is the extremity of a crystal that measured four feet in length, and weighed two hundred and thirty eight pounds.

ZIRCON.

This species is illustrated by numerous specimens, chiefly of loose crystals, coming from the East Indies, Norway, France, and various localities in the United States, particularly, that of Buncombe county, N. C. The specimens from India and Norway, are minutely described by Count Bournon.

CORUNDUM.

The collection in this rare species falls but little short of two hundred specimens, which come from all the principal known localities in the world. Upwards of one hundred and fifty specimens of the different varieties from India and China are minutely described in Count Bournon's catalogue, among which are found numerous very interesting crystallizations of the red and blue varieties. The collection also contains specimens from several American localities.

TOPAZ.

A large collection of detached crystals of different sizes, modifications, and shades of color; from Siberia, Brazil, and Saxony. Also one large piece of the topaz rock from the valley of Danneberg, thickly studded with transparent crystals; and a transparent, well formed crystal of uncommon volume, said to have come from New Holland. In addition to which, the cabinet embraces a good suite of specimens from the Munroe locality.

AXINITE.

Several large pieces, well invested by handsome crystals of this rare substance from Dauphiny.

FELDSPAR.

Above fifty specimens from different parts of Europe, illustrating a great variety of forms in the crystallization of this mineral. Some of the detached crystals are of extraordinary dimensions; others are small and nearly transparent. Their localities are chiefly Baveno, St. Gothard, Tyrol and Normandy.

ANALCIME.

In fine specimens illustrating the usual forms of crystallization assumed by this mineral, from Ireland, Scotland and Tyrol.

HARMOTOME.

Handsome pieces from Andreasberg.

PREHNITE.

An extensive suite of this species; among which, are finely crystallized specimens from the Cape of Good Hope, Farmington, (Conn.) and Scotland.

LAUMONITE.

In finely crystallized specimens of extraordinary dimensions; from the lead mine of Huelgoet in Brittany.

MESOTYPE.

In several interesting pieces from the Faroe Islands and Ireland, of which one specimen, in particular, from the former locality, in long closely aggregated fibres radiating from three distinct centres, is very remarkable for its size and beauty.

STILBITE.

Among the specimens illustrative of this species, is one from Faroe in magnificent white crystals, whose prisms are regularly terminated at both extremities.

HEULANDITE.

In several handsome specimens, of which one is particularly worthy of notice for the size, whiteness, transparency and finish of its crystals; from Faroe.

APOPHYLLITE.

In splendid specimens from Sweden and the Bannat.

NATIVE GOLD.

In grains and flat pebbles; likewise engaged in different rocks in the form of regular crystals, imitative shapes and massive: of a gold yellow and brass yellow color. From Siberia, Transylvania, Africa, Peru and North Carolina. Also, in specimens disseminated through Iron Pyrites, from Beresefskoy, near Catherinebourg in Siberia, and from the gold region of the Southern States.

NATIVE SILVER.

From the mining districts of Saxony, Spain, Norway, Siberia and Peru; in numerous specimens distinctly crystallized, in large plates or leaves, massive, in dendrites, reticulated, and in filiform and capillary shapes.

VITREOUS SILVER.

In massive and handsomely crystallized specimens; the crystals are in cubes, cubo-octahedrons, and rhombic dodecahedrons; from Frieberg, Schneeberg and Johanngeorgenstadt, in Saxony.

RED SILVER.

Several beautifully crystallized pieces of this substance, both of a light and of a dark red color, are found among the silver ores of the cabinet, from the well-known localities of Lorraine, Hartz, Saxony and Spain.

MERCURY ORES.

About 100 specimens, chiefly from Idria in Carniola, and Almaden in Spain; illustrating the *sulphuret* in all its varieties, from the crystallized, through the compact (Quicksilver Liver ore) and slaty, to the bright red, friable Cinnabar. Also, specimens of native *amalgam* and of *fluid mercury*.

LEAD ORES.

The collection of the *sulphuret* of this metal is extensive, and abounds with extremely fine crystallizations and massive varieties, from Brittany, Derbyshire, Saxony, Bohemia and the Hartz.

The *phosphates* and *carbonates*, in particular, among the salts of lead, are worthy of admiration: the former, which are numerous, and distinguished for their size and beautiful crystallization, are from Freiburg in the Brisgau, Poullaouen and Huelgoet in Brittany; the latter, which are very interesting as respects their crystallization, come from the Hartz and the lead Hills of Scotland, among them are two isolated crystals, (one of which is macled) which it is believed are not surpassed in volume by any specimens of this substance hitherto found. The *molybdates*, *sulphates* and *chromates* also, are in good variety.

COPPER ORES.

The collection embraces nearly 1000 specimens of this metal; among which are noticed several noble masses of *native copper*, besides smaller specimens well crystallized and in dendrites, from Siberia, Saxony, England and the United States: an extensive suite of *vitreous* and *yellow* copper ores, the latter of which embrace fine crystallizations from Baygorry: extremely rare specimens of Fahlerz, crystallized in numerous forms, from the Basse Navarre mine of Baygorry: many pieces of the *octahedral copper ore* from England, among which one specimen is distinguish-

ed for its dimensions and the perfection of its crystals, and a collection of large isolated crystals, coated by green carbonate of copper from Chessy in France : a magnificent collection of *green* and *blue carbonates* from Siberia, Hungary and the Bannat : several splendid pieces of the crystallized *muriate* from Remolinos in Chili, and of the phosphate from Liebethen in Hungary : all the varieties of *arseniate* from England, as furnished and described by Count Bournon ; also, two masses of the *sulphate*, one of which is of great size.

IRON ORES.

These are scarcely less numerous or interesting than those of copper. They embrace good specimens of the precious *native* (terrestrial) *Iron* of Canaan, (Ct.) and of North Carolina. Among the *octahedral iron-ore*, we have remarkably distinct single crystals, and of very unusual dimensions, from Sweden; and a very strong native magnet. The specular iron ores, in particular, of which there are at least 100 specimens, are distinguished for the variety of the crystallizations and the rich colors they exhibit: the majority of these come from Framont in Lorraine, a locality which has now ceased to afford these beautiful varieties. The Hydrous Oxide of Iron is illustrated by upwards of 100 pieces, which present this interesting species under all its varieties of imitative shapes and colors : the specimens are also very striking on account of their dimensions. Among the *sulphurets*, which are also represented by an extensive suite of specimens, one piece from Elba, covered by very large and splendent cubic crystals, of the yellow variety, is much admired.

TIN ORES.

Very handsome specimens of the *tin stone* from England and Bohemia ; some of which are engaged in their gangue, others in isolated crystals of extraordinary size. The collection contains also, the *sulphuret* of this metal, at present esteemed so very rare.

ZINC ORES.

Upwards of 100 specimens of Blende from numerous localities, presenting the usual varieties of crystallization and color ; also

about 50 of *electric calamine* and *carbonate of zinc*, offering a great diversity of crystalline form and mechanical composition.

SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY.

The specimens of this species are mostly from Hungary, Auvergne, Transylvania and the Bannat; and are distinguished for their magnitude, and for the size of the crystals they contain.

COBALT ORES.

The collection embraces several species of this metal in good variety, especially the *arsenical cobalt* from Tunaberg in Sweden, of which the crystals are very various in their forms and dimensions.

GREY MANGANESE ORE.

Among the specimens of this substance, one very remarkable for its size and the perfection of its crystals, is observed; it comes from the Hartz.

GRAPHIC TELLURIUM.

Two very beautiful specimens of this rare ore, from Offenbanya, in Transylvania.

ANATASE.

A single specimen, but very remarkable for the size and number of the crystals it contains, from Dauphiny.

SULPHUR.

Numerous specimens of a very large size, massive and crystallized, from the sulphur mines of Sicily and Spain. One large and very handsome piece, which is of a rich yellow color, and free from foreign matters, is said to come from Java; another specimen, from Milo, in the Grecian Archipelago, is particularly interesting on account of the very perfect octahedral crystals it contains.

AMBER.

In many pieces, some of which contain insects.

DIAMOND.

Nine natural crystals, of several modifications of form, and some variety of color; from the East Indies and Brazil.

METEORIC IRON AND METEORIC STONES.

Of the celebrated meteoric iron, containing chrysolite, discovered by Pallas, near the mountains of Kemir in Siberia, the cabinet enjoys a supply, in which it is doubtful if it is surpassed by more than one or two cabinets in the world. The number of pieces of this iron is five, among which there is no very considerable disparity in bulk; the heaviest of them weighs 3 pounds and 7 ounces. Among the grains of included chrysolite, may be seen, occasionally, those which are possessed of crystalline facets. It also contains a fragment, 7½ pounds in weight, detached from the great mass near Red River, in Louisiana: this specimen is free from earthy matter, and possessed of a compact texture. Among the meteoric stones, are two noble specimens from Weston, Con., the largest of which weighs 37 pounds, and the smaller one 4 pounds and 10 ounces; a fragment from Maryland, weighing 2½ pounds; one from L'Aigle in Normandy, weighing 13 ounces; together with several good sized pieces from Georgia, Tennessee and Virginia, and a small fragment from Stannern.

COLLECTION OF ROCKS.

The cabinet contains the principal varieties of all the New-England rocks, as well as those of New York, Lower Canada and Nova Scotia; also a very perfect suite of specimens for the illustration of the gold region of the southern states, together with numerous specimens belonging to the newer formations bordering upon the Atlantic coast, and distinct petrifactions detached and imbedded, from the states of New York and Ohio. In foreign rocks, it abounds with rare pieces (polished and unpolished) of granite, sienite, and red and green porphyry, from Egypt and Russia; primitive slates, gneiss and limestones from the Alps; greywacke, old red sandstone, carboniferous or mountain limestone, mill-stone grit, coal measures, red marle, the oolitic and chalk series, and the fresh-water formations, from England, France and Russia: a fine slab of elastic sandstone from Brazil, enriches this part of the cabinet also. The large collection of fossil fishes, fucoides and insects, in marly limestone from Mount Bolca in Italy, forms, however, the rarest portion of the geological cabinet. The specimens embrace a very con-

siderable number of distinct species; and they are all represented in the most perfect manner possible, from the care which has been observed in quarrying and trimming the pieces. The impressions of vegetables upon slates, chiefly from the coal formation near Daix la Chapelle, the Ichthyolites from Mansfeld, the bones of quadrupeds imbedded in calcareous cement from the cavern of Muggendorf in Franconia, the large pieces of *calcaire grossier* and *calcaire silicieux*, abounding in shells from the neighborhood of Moscow, and the polished pieces of Lumachelli marble, deserve notice also, as being very conspicuous in this department of the cabinet. In basalt, trachytic rocks and lavas, the collection is abundantly furnished from Ireland, Scotland, Hungary, Auvergne, Italy and the Sandwich Islands: and, finally, it contains several good specimens of the teeth of the extinct elephant, from Northern Europe and America.

MINERALOGICAL APPARATUS.

Connected with the cabinet, is found a collection of several hundred models in wood for the illustration of the subject of crystallography, the common and reflective goniometer, the pyro-electric apparatus of Haüy, the Blowpipe apparatus of Berzelius, &c.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY OF THE VICINITY OF YALE COLLEGE.

The facilities afforded by the collections just described, are much enhanced by the contiguity of the college to important mineral deposits and rock formations. Without these additional advantages, the greatest accumulations of specimens would be insufficient for inducing any considerable taste for these sciences; much less, for securing in any instance their skilful practice. A student in mineralogy who should be deprived of the opportunity of studying minerals in their natural depositories, of collecting, determining and arranging them for himself, would encounter a discouragement no less serious than the scholar in polite learning who should be forced to make his acquisitions through oral instruction entirely, without the privilege of ever being permitted to possess, or consult the sources of his favorite knowl-

edge. Cabinets of minerals are, in fact, the libraries of their possessors; and an expert mineralogist without one, would be an anomaly much like that of an elegant scholar, who had no books. In geology likewise, it is equally indispensable that the student should have, near by, a considerable variety of rock formations, not only that he may easily possess himself of suites of the important rocks, but that he may see the strata themselves in nature, and acquire those preliminary ideas of stratification which no drawings can fully communicate; and what is still more important, that he may learn the rules of making original researches, such for example, as relate to the selection of favorable points for observation, the collecting of specimens illustrative of formations, and the examination of the external relations and internal structure of hills and mountains.

The New England States are peculiarly the primitive region of the United States; from which source its acknowledged productiveness in simple minerals arises, and to it is no doubt due that widely diffused taste for mineralogy which distinguishes this section of country. Fortunately, however, for the study of geology, this apparent favoritism on the part of nature towards the science of minerals, is in some measure made amends for, by the introduction of several interesting secondary formations, which widen materially the field of geological observation. An extensive deposit of this description crosses the States of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and terminates in the immediate vicinity of Yale College; thus affording the teacher of geology at this place, unusual facilities for the illustration of his science,—a fact which elicited the following remark from Prof. Hitchcock in his sketch of the geology of the Connecticut.* "It is a curious circumstance that this Institution should have been fixed by its founders, who must have been altogether unacquainted with geology, at the very focus of most of the Wernerian rock formations. It stands at the southern extremity of the secondary region of the Connecticut; and had experienced geologists searched the whole of New England, they could not have found a more eligible situation for a geological and mineralogical school."

* American Journal of Science, Vol. VII. p. 26.

The city of New Haven is situated upon a plain which forms the southern extremity of the secondary region above alluded to, and which extends, with a breadth of from 5 to 30 miles, for the distance of 110 miles from Northfield, Mass., to the mouth of New Haven harbor. This region occupies, for the most part, a lower level than the primitive by which it is inclosed, and consists of a series of wide and extensive plains, whose surface is often diversified by the sudden uprising of hills and mountains, some of which attain an elevation of one thousand feet above the bed of the Connecticut river, which stream enters this formation at its northern extremity, and follows it southward as far as Middletown, twenty miles distant from Long Island Sound. The secondary thus indicated, constitutes what is usually denominated the Connecticut Valley. It contains no primitive, with the exception of loose masses and bowlders, brought into it from the adjoining country, by causes no longer in action. The protruding strata which break its continuity, consist of a fragmentary rock, generally known by the name of the old red sandstone, with which are connected extensive deposits of Trap, commonly in the form of overlying masses, but sometimes in that of dykes or veins.

These elevations, which are much broken and interrupted in the limited chains they form, are, for the most part, disposed lengthwise of the valley, though at their extremities they generally, by a short sweep, cross its bed. They present the striking feature of a high, precipitous, rocky front to the west, while, in the opposite direction, they are clothed with soil and vegetation, and slope off gently into the valley below. East and West rock, situated two miles apart and directly in the rear of the city, are remarkable instances of this formation. The mountainous swells which form the banks of this valley, and which often attain an elevation little inferior to the trap mountains they inclose, are exclusively primitive in their character; and spread themselves in successive undulations over the whole state, running northward with an almost unbroken continuity across the state of Massachusetts, and finally articulating with the high mountains of Vermont and New Hampshire.

The coming in of the above mentioned formations so near to the college, renders it perfectly easy for the geological student, within the compass of a moderate walk, to obtain clear notions of the principles of stratification—of conformable and unconformable rocks—of dykes, veins and beds—and of the gradual passage of one rock into another.

The rocks which may be examined within a few miles of the college, in their natural depositories are the following: trap, red sandstone, granite, gneiss, mica slate, primitive argillite, hornblende rock and its subordinate slate, chlorite slate, limestone and serpentine; and by increasing the distance thirty or forty miles, we have dolomite, quartz rock, and scapolite rock. These rocks may also be studied in these localities in all their principal varieties, and along with their usually concomitant minerals. The trap occurs compact and columnar, as well as amygdaloidal and massive; and contains, at particular spots, the characteristic agate balls and zeolitic minerals. The sandstone possesses its usual diversities from a coarse conglomerate, to an highly comminuted aggregate—from an exceedingly indurated rock, to one of a soft and slightly coherent texture—from a deep red, through duller hues to an almost perfectly black color, (owing to the presence of bituminous matter,) and occasionally, is found embracing distinct remains of fishes. The customary mineral contents of the red sandstone, heavy spar and ores of copper, are also observable in several places. Granite, gneiss, the primitive slates and limestone are all found, in like manner, in this district in their prevailing varieties, and characterized by the presence of their common mineral accompaniments; viz. beryl, garnet, staurotide, tremolite and augite. For the study of metallic deposits, good opportunities are afforded by the hæmatite beds of Litchfield county, the powerful vein of sparry-iron at New Milford, and the quartz vein of Munroe, containing bismuth, silver, lead, zinc, arsenic, iron and tungsten. The scratches, furrows and pot-holes in strata at high levels, transported bowlders, (lost rocks,) the almost universally diffused mixture of pebbles, gravel and sand, occasionally containing the teeth of the extinct horse and mastodon, afford, abundantly, the necessary materials for the

knowledge of diluvial action; while the accumulation of sand and shingle upon the shore of the neighboring coast, and the production of marsh land from mud brought in by the tides, assisted by marine plants and mollusca, as well as river alluvion and peat bog, illustrate the nature and progress of alluvial formations.

From the preceding outline of the geology of the vicinity of New Haven, its general mineralogical character may easily be inferred. We shall, therefore, only annex a list of a few mineral deposits which are deemed particularly interesting by mineralogists, and which are well calculated to excite enthusiasm in the mind of the young collector.

WEST HAVEN AND MILFORD.

Verd Antique Marble.
Chromate of Iron.
Asbestos.
Columnar Bitter Spar.
Sahlite.

CHESHIRE.

Thompsonite. In regularly terminated, transparent crystals.
Analcime. Massive, and in trapezohedral crystals.
Laumonite.
Prehnite.
Chabasie. In transparent crystals upon Prehnite.
Mesotype.
Vitreous Copper.
Heavy Spar.

SOUTHBURY.

Agate.
Agatized wood.
Prehnite.
Rose Quartz.
Elastic Bitumen.
Fibrous Limestone.

NEW MILFORD.

Sparry Iron-ore.

NEW PRESTON.

Asbestos. In thin, flexible layers of a white color in Limestone.

FARMINGTON.

Prehnite. In very distinct crystals of a handsome green color.

MUNROE.

Native Bismuth.
Magnetic Iron Pyrites.
Blende.
Argentiferous Galena.
Wolfram. Massive, and in large octahedral crystals, (pseudomorphs of Tungsten).
Tungsten. Massive and in octahedral crystals.
Yellow Oxide of Tungsten.*
Tourmaline. Black, and highly finished as respects form and lustre. There are two localities in this town, both of which present crystals of several modifications, and neither, any individuals of a common form. The crystals are of unusual dimensions, and for the most part regularly terminated at both extremities.
Beryl. Thickly imbedded in graphic granite, well crystallized, and of a handsome, green color.
Topaz. In very large crystals, also in smaller ones which are often transparent: colors, white and yellow.
Chlorophane.
Pyroxene. In eight sided prisms, also, granular: color green.
Sphene.
Garnets. In handsome, trapezohedral crystals.

HUNTINGTON.

Red Oxide of Titanium.

BROOKFIELD.

Galena.

CANAAN.

Pyroxene. In large, white crystals which are found loose in the soil and imbedded in dolomite.
Hornblende. White varieties, or *tremolite*.

SALISBURY.

Brown Hæmatite.
Ochery Brown Iron-Ore.
Garnet.
Staurotide.

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* The minerals of the preceding list are all found at one spot, upon the farm of Mr. Ephraim Lane.

LITCHFIELD.

Kyanite.

Corundum. Massive, and in small six sided prisms of a pale, bluish, or reddish color.

SAYBROOK.

Sillimanite.

HADDAM.

Chrysoberyl. In crystals of uncommon dimensions and variety of modification: color yellowish green.

Beryl. Colors yellow and green: crystals sometimes very perfect and transparent.

Columbite.

Albite.

Tourmaline. In doubly terminated, black crystals.

Pinite.

Zircon.

Sulphuret of Molybdena.

Anthophyllite.

Garnet. In large, trapezohedral crystals of a rich, red color.

CHATHAM.

Arsenical Nickel.

Arsenical Cobalt.

MIDDLETOWN.

Tourmaline. Colors, black, green and red, or pink.

Albite. (Cleavelandite variety).

BERLIN*.

Galena.

Blende.

Vitreous Copper.

Heavy Spar.

Fibrous Limestone.

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* For the knowledge of the localities in this town, the author of this sketch is indebted to Dr. Percival.

Chlorite. Crystallized in geodes.
Agate.
Prehnite.
Mesotype.
Chabasie.
The above minerals are all found in Trap

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

The ROOMS devoted to this department are in the Atheneum, (the old Chapel,) and consist of a spacious and convenient lecture room called the Philosophical Chamber, of two apparatus rooms, and several small apartments in the tower, one of which is fitted up for a camera obscura, and another for an astronomical observatory.

The APPARATUS belonging to the department is, in general, executed in plain style, but the greater part of it is the work of distinguished artists. The instruments are sufficiently various, to furnish the means of illustration, to a full course of lectures in Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

Previous to the year 1806, the Philosophical Apparatus consisted chiefly of the following articles :—

Gregorian Telescope, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, mounted on a brass stand.*
Another of similar construction, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, very old.
Orrery. Land Telescope (4 feet,) by Dollond. Astronomical clock.
Astronomical Quadrant.
Hadley's Quadrant.
Air pump—old and damaged.
Condensing Fountain.
Electrical Machine.
Magic Lantern—old.

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* This instrument was lost with Professor Fisher, who was taking it to England for the purpose of having it repaired.

Compound Microscope.
Mechanical Powers.
Whirling Tables.
Pair of Globes.

Most of the foregoing articles were out of repair, and several of them were entirely useless.

In 1806, Professor Silliman purchased in London the greater part of the Philosophical Apparatus now belonging to the department, comprising an assortment of instruments in Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Electricity, Magnetism, Optics, and Astronomy. Nearly the whole were made by BANKS, or under his immediate direction, and they are, in general, of excellent workmanship. The following are some of the most valuable articles:

Atwood's Machine, for illustrating the laws of falling bodies.
Large Plate Electrical Machine.
Electrical Battery of 12 large Jars.
Lucernal Microscope, a very elegant instrument.
Solar Microscope.
Large Burning Lens.
Large double barrel Air Pump.
Small do. do.
Achromatic Telescope, (3 feet.)
Hadley's Sextant.
Transit Instrument.
Equatorial.

To the foregoing have since been added—

Variation Compass, furnished with a small transit telescope.
Hydraulic Ram.
Coulomb's Torsion Balance.
Armillary Sphere.
Pair of 21 inch Globes, by Carey, of the best construction.
ACHROMATIC TELESCOPE, by George Dollond, 10 feet focal length, 5 inches aperture.

For these two last articles, namely, the Globes and the Telescope, constituting a most valuable accession to this department, the College is indebted to its distinguished benefactor, Sheldon Clarke, Esq.

In addition to the apparatus imported from abroad, various articles have been added from time to time, which were made by domestic artists, under the direction of the professors. Some of these, which have been constructed at a small expense, serve a valuable purpose in the course of experimental lectures.

The following is a brief outline of the method of instruction pursued in this department. The pure mathematics are taught chiefly in the way of recitations from the authors mentioned in the scheme of studies, (p. 226). The student is required to come to the recitation room prepared to demonstrate such propositions, or to solve such problems, as are contained in the lesson previously appointed. These exercises are held by the tutors of the respective divisions of the class, under the direction, and with the occasional assistance, of the professor of the department.

The study of Philosophy is commenced with the Junior year, and with the addition of Astronomy, continued through the two remaining years. *First*, the leading principles of these sciences are learned from text-books, and demonstrated as in the pure mathematics. *Secondly*, a course of lectures is carried on in connexion with these lessons, in which the principles are fully illustrated by experiments, and their applications to the purposes of the arts, and to the explanation of natural phenomena, are extensively pointed out. In this manner the student is conducted through a systematic course of instruction in Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. *Thirdly*, a course of lectures is delivered to the Senior Class, on certain select subjects of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, in which are discussed various topics that either do not fall within the regular system before studied, or which require more elaborate examination; such topics, for example, as Meteorology, Acoustics, and various speculations in Astronomy. Both these courses of lectures amount in number to eighty or ninety, and are given by the Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

MEDICAL APPARATUS.

The Medical Apparatus comprises a collection of dry and wet anatomical preparations; models on an enlarged scale to exhibit the internal structure of the ear and other minute parts; and a machine for obstetrical demonstrations, &c. The collection of dry preparations is considered to be more complete than that in most other institutions of a similar character in this country. It is, however, little used in the regular anatomical course to medical students, being considered a very imperfect substitute for the recent subject, which is almost exclusively relied on.

A brief course of anatomical lectures is given in the summer season to the undergraduates in the Academical Department, and to others who may choose to attend, during which the dry preparations, and particularly an apparatus called a *manikin*, are used for the demonstrations. This *manikin* is a very perfect and ingenious piece of mechanism, constructed in Paris, representing a male figure of the full size, its parts so arranged that the integuments, muscles, nerves, blood vessels, viscera and other parts, may be removed in separate pieces, and exhibit each of these beneath, in regular and natural succession.

There is also a cabinet of specimens of the *materia medica*, which was considered by the person who made up the collection, to be the most complete of any one in the country.

BOTANY.

Yale College has no Garden or Conservatory. On the first organization of the Medical Department, it was intended speedily to have both, and Mr. Frederick Pursh, the well known author of the Flora Americæ Septentrionalis, was engaged to take charge of the proposed establishment, as Curator. This arrangement was however never carried into effect, on account of the subsequent, and more important engagement of Mr. Pursh, with Lord Selkirk, for the purpose of exploring the north-western parts of America. At another and a later period, Dr. M. C. Leavenworth,

a zealous and successful investigator of American Botany, was engaged to make a collection of indigenous plants for the garden; and, at one time, there was actually a collection of this sort, which was supposed to be the best in the country. But this was accomplished altogether at the private expense of the then Professor of Botany, as the College had no funds for the purpose. After some time, therefore, the further enlargement and improvement of the Garden was abandoned, partly on account of the other engagements of the gentleman who had thus far accomplished all that had been done, and partly on account of the increasing cost of the establishment. Many of the plants however still remain, but in a totally neglected state.

It is worthy of remark, that there appears to be a considerably greater number of native plants in the immediate and close vicinity of New Haven, than is ordinarily found within the same compass, in the Northern or Middle States. Professor Hitchcock, of Amherst College, in Massachusetts, has hitherto found but about 1447 species, within a circle of the diameter of 100 miles around that Institution, inclusive of all the cryptogamous plants, or 997 species exclusive of the latter; whereas, within five miles of Yale College, somewhat more than 1150 phenogamous plants, and ferns, have already been ascertained. In addition to this, it is probable, that in the private gardens of New Haven, (of which the number is unusually large for such a place) as great a variety of exotics are constantly cultivated, as can be found in almost any part of New England; so that the advantages for the pursuit of Botany, at this Institution, are not inconsiderable in comparison with other parts of our country.

Catalogue of the phenogamous Plants, and of the Ferns, found within five miles of Yale College.

Abies

Canadensis. Michaux. *Hemlock-Spruce.*
nigra. Michaux. f. *Black-Spruce.*

Acalypha

Caroliniana. Walter.
Virginica. Linn.

Acer

dasycarpum. Ehrhart. *White-Maple.*
montanum. Aiton.
rubrum. Linn. *Red-Maple.*
saccharinum. Linn. *Sugar-Maple.*
striatum. DuRoi. *Moosewood-Maple.*

Achillea

Millefolium. Linn. *Yarrow.* C.*

Acnida

Cannabina. Linn. *Water-Hemp.*

Acorus

Calamus. Linn. *Sweet-Flag.*

Actæa

pachypoda. Elliott. *White-Cohosh.*
racemosa. Linn. *Black-Cohosh.*
rubra. Bigelow. *Red-Cohosh.*

Adianthum

pedatum. Linn. *Maidenhair.*

Adlumia

cirrhosa. Rafinesque. DeCandolle.

Æsculus

Hippocastanum. Linn. *Horse-Chestnut.* C.

Agrimonia

Eupatoria. Linn. *Agrimony.*

Agropyron

repens. Palisot de Beauvois. *Couch-grass.*

Agrostis

alba. Linn. *White-top. Fiorin-grass.*
clandestina. Sprengel.
Juncea. Michaux.
lateriflora. Michaux.
serotina. Torrey.
stolonifera. Linn.
stricta. Willdenow.
tenuiflora. Willdenow.
Virginica. Linn.
vulgaris. Smith. *Red-top.*

Aira

aristulata. Torrey.

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* Cicur, naturalized.

Aira

cæspitosa. Linn.
flexuosa. Linn. *Hair-grass.*
pumila. Pursh.

Aletris

farinosa. Linn. *Unicorn-root.*

Alisma

triviale. Pursh. *Water-Plantain.*

Allium

Canadense. Linn. *Meadow-garlic.*
tricoccum. Aiton.
triflorum. Rafinesque.

Alnus

serrulata. Willdenow. *Alder.*

Alopecurus

pratensis. Linn. *Fox-tail.* C.

Amarantus

albus. Linn.
hybridus. Linn.
pumilus. Nuttall.
sanguineus. Willdenow.

Ambrosia

elatior. Linn. *Roman-Wormwood.*
trifida. Linn. *Great-bitter-weed.*

Amelanchier

Botryapium. DeCandolle. *Shad-tree.*
ovalis. DeCandolle.

Ammannia

ramosior. Linn.

Ampelopsis

quinquefolia. Michaux. *Creeper.*

Amphicarpæa

monoïca. DeCandolle.
sarmentosa. DeCandolle.

Anagallis

Phœnicea. LaMarck. *Red-Pimpernel.*

Andrewsia

autumnalis. Sprengel. *Screw-stem.*

Andromeda

calyculata. Linn. *Leather-leaf.*
Ligustrina. Muhlenberg. *Whitebush.*
racemosa. Michaux.

Andropogon

furcatus. Muhlenberg.
nutans. Linn. *Beard-grass.*
scoparius. Michaux. *Broom-grass.*
Virginicus. Linn. *Bent-grass.*

Anemone

Aconitifolia. Michaux.
nemorosa. Linn. *Wood-Anemony.*
Thalictroïdes. Linn. *Rue-Anemony.*
Virginiana. Linn. *Thimble-weed.*

Angelica

atropurpurea. Linn. (A. triquinata. Mich.) *Angelica.*
villosa. (Ferula villosa. Walter.)

Anthemis

Cotula. Linn. *May-weed.*

Anthoxanthum

odoratum. Linn. *Sweet-vernal-grass.*

Anychia

capillacea. DeCandolle.
dichotoma. Michaux.

Apios

tuberosa. Mœnch. *Ground-nut.*

Aplectrum

hyemale. Nuttall. *Adam-and-Eve.*

Apocynum

Androsæmifolium. Linn. *Dog's-bane.*
Hypericifolium. Aiton.
pubescens. R. Brown. *Indian-Hemp.*

Aquilegia

Canadensis. Linn. *Colombine.*

Arabis

Canadensis. Linn.
lævigata. DeCandolle.
lyrata. Linn.
sagittata. DeCandolle.
Thaliana. Linn.

Aralia

hispida. Michaux. *Dwarf-Elder.*
nudicaulis. Linn. *False-Sarsaparilla.*
racemosa. Linn. *Spikenard.*

Arctium

Lappa. Linn. *Burdock.* C.

Arctostaphylos
Uva-Ursi. Sprengel.

Arenaria
Canadensis. Persoon.
lateriflora. Linn.
Peploïdes. Linn.
rubra. Linn.
Serpyllifolia. Linn.

Arethusa
bulbosa. Swartz.

Aristida
dichotoma. Michaux.
oligantha. Michaux.
purpurascens. Poiret.
stricta. Michaux.

Aristolochia
Serpentaria. Linn. *Virginia-Snake-root.*

Aronia
Arbutifolia. Persoon. *Choke-berry.*

Arrhenatherum
Avenaceum. Palisot de Beauvois. *Wild-Oat.* C.
Pennsylvanicum. Torrey.

Artemisia
Canadensis. Michaux. *Wild-Wormwood.*
vulgaris. Linn. *Mugwort.* C.

Arum
Dracontium. Linn. *Green-Dragon.*
triphyllum. Linn. *Wild-Turnip.*

Arundo
Canadensis. Michaux.

Asarum
Canadense. Linn. *Colt's-foot-Snake-root.*

Asclepias
amœna. Linn.
incarnata. Linn.
obtusifolia. Michaux.
Phytolaccoïdes. Lyon.
purpurascens. Linn.
quadrifolia. Jacquin.
Syriaca. Linn. *Milk-weed.*
tuberosa. Linn. *White-root.*
verticillata. Linn.

Asparagus
officinalis. Linn. C

Aspidium

Acrostichoïdes. Swartz.
Asplenoïdes. Willdenow.
marginale. Swartz.
Nov-Eboracense. Swartz.
Thelypteris. Swartz.

Asplenium

ebeneum. Aiton.
melanocaulon. Willdenow.
rhizophyllum. Linn.
Thelypteroïdes. Michaux.

Aster

amplexicaulis. Willdenow.
Bellidifolius. Willdenow.
cordifolius. Linn.
Cornifolius. Willdenow.
corymbosus. Aiton.
cyaneus. Hoffman.
diffusus. Aiton.
Hyssopifolius. Linn.
lanceolatus. Willdenow.
Linarifolius. Linn.
macrophyllus. Linn.
miser. Linn.
Novæ-Angliæ. Linn.
Novi-Belgii. Linn.
paniculatus. Aiton.
polyphyllus. Willdenow.
puniceus. Linn.
rigidus. Willdenow.
Solidaginoïdes. Willdenow.
subulatus. Michaux.
tenuifolius. Linn.
Tradescanti. Linn.
umbellatus. Aiton.
undulatus. Linn.
Plures indeterminati.

Atriplex

hortensis. Linn. C.
laciniata. Linn.
patula. Linn.

Ballota

nigra. Linn. *False-Hoar-hound.* C.

Baptisia

tinctoria. R. Brown. *Wild-Indigo.*

Barbarea

præcox. R. Brown. *Garden-Cress.* C.
vulgaris. R. Brown. *Wild-Cress.*

Berberis

Canadensis. Miller. *Barberry.*

Betula

excelsa. Aiton. *Yellow-Birch.*
lenta. Linn. *Black-Birch.*
Populifolia. Aiton. *White-Birch.*
pumila. Willdenow. *Dwarf-Birch.*

Bidens

bipinnata. Linn.
cernua. Linn.
Chrysanthemoïdes. Willdenow.
connata. Willdenow.
frondosa. Linn. *Cuckolds.*

Blitum

capitatum. Linn. *Strawberry-Spinach.*

Boehmeria

cylindrica. Willdenow. *False-Nettle.*

Boottia

sylvestris. Bigelow.

Botrychium

dissectum. Willdenow.
gracile. Pursh.
Virginianum. Willdenow.

Brachelytrum

aristatum. Palisot de Beauvois.

Briza

media. Linn.

Bromus

ciliatus. Linn.
Secalinus. Linn. *Chess.*

Cakile

Americana. Nuttall.

Calla

palustris. Linn.

Callitriche

autumnalis. Linn.
terrestris. Rafinesque.
verna. Michaux.

Calopogon

pulchellus. R. Brown.

Caltha

palustris. Linn. *Marsh-Marigold.*

Camelina

sativa. Crantz. *False-Flax.* C.

Campanula

amplexicaulis. Michaux.
Aparinoïdes. Pursh.
rotundifolia. Linn.

Cannabis

sativa. Linn. *Hemp.* C.

Capsella

Bursa-Pastoris. Mœnch. *Shepherd's-Purse.* C.

Cardamine

Pennsylvanica. Muhlenberg.
rhomboïdea. De Candolle.
Virginica. Linn.

Carex

acuta. Linn.
anceps. Muhlenberg.
aurea. Nuttall.
Bromoïdes. Schkuhr.
Buxbaumii. Wahlenberg.
cæspitosa. Linn.
cephalophora. Muhlenberg.
conoïdea. Schkuhr.
crinita. Schkuhr.
cristata. Schweinitz.
dioïca. Linn.
Festucacea. Schkuhr.
flava. Linn.
flexuosa. Muhlenberg.
folliculata. Linn.
granularis. Muhlenberg.
hirsuta. Schkuhr.
lacustris. Schkuhr.
laxiflora. Schkuhr.
Lupulina. Muhlenberg.
marginata. Muhlenberg.
Miliacea. Muhlenberg.
Muhlenbergii. Schkuhr.
multiflora. Muhlenberg.
Novæ-Angliæ. Schweinitz.
oligocarpa. Schkuhr.
ovata. Rudge.
paniculata. Linn.

Carex

pedunculata. Muhlenberg.
pellita. Muhlenberg.
Plantaginea. La Marck.
Polytrichoïdes. Muhlenberg.
Pseudo-Cyperus. Linn.
pubescens. Muhlenberg.
retroflexa. Muhlenberg.
retrorsa. Schweintz.
rosea. Schkuhr.
Scirpoïdes. Schkuhr.
scoparia. Schkuhr.
setacea. Torrey.
Sparganoïdes. Muhlenberg.
squarrosa. Linn.
sterilis. Schkuhr.
stipata. Muhlenberg.
stricta. Goodenough.
trichocarpa. Muhlenberg.
trisperma. Dewey.
umbellata. Schkuhr.
varia. Muhlenberg.
verna. Schkuhr.
vesicaria. Linn.
vestita. Schkuhr.
virescens. Muhlenberg.
Plures indeterminatæ.

Carpinus

Americana. Willdenow. *Hornbeam.*

Carya

amara. Nuttall. *Bitter-Nut.*
porcina. Nuttall. *Pig-Nut.*
squamosa. Michaux. f. *Shell-Bark.*

Cassia

Chamæcrista. Linn. *Partridge-Pea.*
Marilandica. Linn. *American-Senna.*
nictitans. Linn. *Wild-Sensitive-Plant.*

Castanea

vesca. Willdenow. *Chestnut.*

Castilleia

coccinea. Sprengel. *Queen-of-the-Meadow.*

Catalpa

cordifolia. Elliott. C.

Caulinia

flexilis. Willdenow.

Ceanothus
Americana. Linn. *New-Jersey-Tea.*
Celastrus
scandens. Linn. *False-Bitter-Sweet.*
Celtis
occidentalis. Linn. *Pompion-berry.*
Cenchus
Tribuloïdes. Linn.
Cephalanthus
occidentalis. Linn. *Button-bush.*
Cerastium
arvense. Linn.
viscosum. Linn.
vulgatum. Linn.
Cerasus
Canadensis. DeCandolle.
littoralis. *Beach-Plum.*
nigra. DeCandolle.
obovata. *Choke-Cherry.*
Pennsylvanica. DeCandolle.
pubescens. DeCandolle.
pumila. DeCandolle.
Virginiana. DeCandolle.
Ceratophyllum
demersum. Linn.
Chara
vulgaris. Linn.
Chelidonium
maius. Linn. *Celandine.*
Chelone
glabra. Linn. *Snakehead.*
Chenopodium
album. Linn. *Green-Pig-weed.*
Ambrosioïdes. Linn. C.
anthelminticum. Linn. *Oak-of-Jerusalem.*
Botrys. Linn. *Oak-of-Cappadocia.* C.
hybridum. Linn.
maritimum. Linn.
murale. Linn.
rubrum. Linn. *Red-Pig-weed.*
Chimaphila
maculata. Pursh.
umbellata. Nuttall. *Prince's-Pine.*

Chrysanthemum
Leucanthemum. Linn. *White-Daisy.* C.
Chrysosplenium
oppositifolium. Linn. *Brooklime.*
Cichorium
Intybus. Linn. *Succory.* C.
Cicuta
bulbifera. Linn.
maculata. Linn.
Cinna
Arundinacea. Willdenow. *Indian-Reed.*
Circæa
alpina. Linn.
Lutetiana. Linn. *Enchanter's-Nightshade.*
Claytonia
Virginica. Linn.
Clematis
verticillaris. DeCandolle.
Virginica. Linn. *Virgin's-bower.*
Clethra
Alnifolia. Linn. *White-bush.*
Clinopodium
vulgare. Linn.
Cnicus
altissimus. Willdenow.
arvensis. La Marck. *Canada-Thistle.*
lanceolatus. Hoffman.
Cnidium
atropurpureum. Sprengel.
Canadense. Sprengel.
Cochlearia
Armoracia. Linn. *Horse-Radish.* C.
Coix
Lachryma. Linn. *Job's-tears.* C.
Collinsonia
Canadensis. Linn. *Archangel.*
Comarum
palustre. Linn.
Comptonia
Asplenifolia. Aiton. *Sweet-Fern.*
Conium
maculatum. Linn. *Hemlock.* C.

Convallaria
Maialis. Linn. *Lily-of-the-Valley.* C.

Convolvulus
arvensis. Linn.
panduratus. Linn. *Man-of-the-ground.*
Sepium. Linn.
stans. Michaux.

Conyza
camphorata. Muhlenberg.

Coptis
trifolia. Salisbury. *Gold-thread.*

Corallorhiza
odontorrhiza. R. Brown. *Hen's-foot.*

Cornus
alba. L'Heritier.
Canadensis. Linn.
circinata. L'Heritier. *Mountain-Willow.*
florida. Linn. *Box-wood. Dog-wood.*
paniculata. L'Heritier.
sericea. L'Heritier. *Red-Willow.*

Coronilla
varia. Linn. C.

Coronopus
didymus. Smith.
Ruellii. Dalech.

Corydalis
glauca. Pursh.

Corylus
Americana. Wangenheim. *Hazle-Nut.*
rostrata. Willdenow.

Cratægus
coccinea. Linn. *Thorn-bush.*
Crus-Galli. Aiton.

Crotalaria
parviflora. Willdenow.
sagittalis. Willdenow. *Rattle-box.*

Crypta
minima. Nuttall.

Cupressus
Thuioïdes. Linn. *White-Cedar.*

Cuscuta
Americana. Linn. *Dodder.*

Cynoglossum
officinale. Linn. *Hound's-tongue.*

Cyperus
flavescens. Linn.
flavicomus. Michaux.
strigosus. Linn.
virens. Michaux.

Cypripedium
humile. Swartz. *Ladies'-Slipper.*
parviflorum. Swartz.
pubescens. Willdenow.
spectabile. Swartz.

Cyrtopogon
dichotomus. Palisot de Beauvois.

Dactylis
glomerata. Linn. *Orchard-grass.* C.

Danthonia
spicata. Palisot de Beauvois. *Wild-Oat.*

Datura
Stramonium. Linn. *Green-Thorn-Apple.* C.
Tatula. Linn. *Purple-Thorn-Apple.* C.

Daucus
Carota. Linn. *Carrot.* C.

Decodon
verticillatus. Elliott.

Dentaria
diphylla. Michaux.
laciniata. Muhlenberg.

Desmodium
acuminatum. DeCandolle.
bracteosum. DeCandolle.
Canadense. DeCandolle.
ciliare. DeCandolle.
glabellum. DeCandolle.
Marilandicum. DeCandolle.
nudiflorum. DeCandolle.
paniculatum. DeCandolle.
rotundifolium. DeCandolle.
viridiflorum. DeCandolle.

Dianthus
Armeria. Linn.

Dichromena
leucocephala. Michaux.

Dicksonia
pilosiuscula. Willdenow.

Dielytra
Cucularia. Rafinesque. DeCandolle. *Breeches-flower.*

Diervilla
Tournefortii. Michaux. *Dwarf-Honeysuckle.*

Digitaria
filiformis. Elliott.
glabra. Rœmer and Schultes.
sanguinalis. Scopoli. *Crab-grass.*
serotina. Michaux.

Dioscorea
villosa. Linn. *False-Yam.*

Diospyros
Virginiana. Linn. *Persimmon.*

Dipsacus
sylvestris. Linn. *False-Teasel.* C

Dirca
palustris. Linn. *Leather-wood.*

Draba
hispidula. Michaux.
verna. Linn.

Drosera
filiformis. Rafinesque.
longifolia. Linn.
rotundifolia. Linn. *Sun-dew.*

Dulichium
spathaceum. Persoon.

Echium
vulgare. Linn.

Eleusine
Indica. LaMarck. *Wiregrass.*

Elymus
Canadensis. Linn.
Hystrix. Linn.
villosus. Muhlenberg. *Lime-grass.*
Virginicus. Linn.

Epigæa
repns. Linn. *Trailing-Arbutus.*

Epilobium
coloratum. Muhlenberg.

Epilobium
- lineare. Muhlenberg.
- palustre. Linn.
- spicatum. LaMarck. *Willow-herb.*

Epiphegus
- Virginiana. *Beech-drop.*

Equisetum
- arvense. Linn.
- hyemale. Linn. *Scouring-Rush.*
- palustre. Linn.
- sylvaticum. Willdenow.
- uliginosum. Linn.

Erigeron
- Bellidifolius. Willdenow. *Robert's-Plantain.*
- Canadensis. Linn. *Colt's-tail.*
- heterophyllus. Muhlenberg.
- Philadelphicus. Linn.
- strigosus. Muhlenberg.

Eriocaulon
- pellucidum. Michaux. *Pipewort.*

Eriophorum
- angustifolium. Roth.
- polystachyum. Linn.
- Virginicum. Linn. *Cotton-grass.*

Ervum
- tetraspermum. Linn.

Erythronium
- Americanum. Smith. *Adder's-tongue.*

Eupatorium
- Ageratoïdes. Willdenow.
- maculatum. Linn.
- perfoliatum. Linn.
- purpureum. Linn. *Gravelweed.*
- sessilifolium. Linn.
- trifoliatum. Linn.
- Verbenifolium. Michhaux.
- verticillatum. Willdenow.

Euphorbia
- Hypericifolia. Willdenow.
- Lathyris. Linn. *Caper-Spurge.* C.
- maculata. Willdenow.
- Polygonifolia. Linn.

Fagus
- ferruginea. Aiton. *Beech.*

Festuca
elatior. Linn.
nutans. Willdenow.

Fragaria
Virginiana. Linn. *Strawberry.*

Fraxinus
acuminata. LaMarck.
Juglandifolia. LaMarck.
pubescens. Walter.

Fumaria
officinalis. Linn. *Fumitory.* C.

Galeopsis
Tetrahit. Linn.

Galium
Aparine. Linn.
Asprellum. Michaux.
boreale. Linn.
brachiatum. Pursh.
Circæoïdes. Rœmer and Schultes. *Wild-Liquorice.*
micranthum. Pursh.
obtusum. Bigelow.
pilosum. Willdenow.
tinctorium. Linn.
trifidum. Linn.
triflorum. Michaux.

Gaultheria
procumbens. Linn. *Winter-green.*

Gaura
biennis. Linn.

Gentiana
crinita. Frœlich. *Fringed-Gentian.*
Saponaria. Linn. *Soap-wort-Gentian.*

Geranium
Carolinianum. Linn.
dissectum. Linn.
maculatum. Linn. *Spotted-Geranium.*
Robertianum. Linn. *Herb-Robert.*

Gerardia
flava. Linn.
maritima. Nuttall.
Pedicularia. Linn.
purpurea. Linn.
Quercifolia. Pursh.

Geum

rivale. Linn. *Water-Avens.*
strictum. Aiton.
urbanum. Linn. *Herb-Bennet.* C.
Virginianum. Linn.

Glechoma

Hederacea. Linn. *Gill-grow-by-the-ground.*

Gleditschia

triacanthos. Linn. *Honey-Locust.*

Glyceria

fluitans. R. Brown.

Gnaphalium

decurrens. E. Ives.
margaritaceum. Linn. *Everlasting.*
Plantagineum. Linn.
polycephalum. Michaux.
purpureum. Willdenow.
uliginosum. Linn.

Gomphocarpus

lanceolatus. E. Ives.
viridiflorus. Sprengel.

Goodyera

pubescens. R. Brown. *Adder's-Violet.*
repens. R. Brown.

Gratiola

aurea. Muhlenberg.
Virginica. Linn.

Gyromia

Virginica. Nuttall.

Habenaria

bracteata. R. Brown.
ciliaris. R. Brown.
fimbriata. R. Brown.
orbiculata. Hooker.
Psychodes. Sprengel.

Hamamelis

Virginica. Linn. *Witch-Hazle.*

Hamiltonia

umbellata. Sprengel. *False-Toad-Flax.*

Hedeoma

Pulegioïdes. Persoon. *American-Penny-royal.*

Helenium

autumnale. Linn.

Helianthemum

Canadense. Michaux. *Frost-Weed.*

Helianthus

altissimum. Linn.
angustifolium. Linn.
annuum. Linn. *Sunflower.* C.
decapetalum. Linn.
divaricatum. Linn.
giganteum. Linn.
Trachelifolium. Willdenow.
tuberosum. Linn. *Sunflower-Artichoke.* C.

Helonias

dioïca. Pursh. (*In reality a distinct genus,* viz.
Abalon Adamson.
albiflorum. Rafinesque.)

Hepatica

acutiloba. De Candolle.
Americana. Kerr. De Candolle. *Liver-wort.*

Heracleum

lanatum. Michaux. *Masterwort.*

Heteranthera

reniformis. Muhlenberg.

Heuchera

Americana. Linn. *Alum-root.*

Hibiscus

palustris. Linn. *Marsh-Mallows.*

Hieracium

Gronovii. Linn.
Kalmii. Linn.
paniculatum. Linn.
scabrum. Michaux.
venosum. Linn. *Bloodwort.*
virgatum. Pursh.

Hordeum

jubatum. Linn.
vulgare. Linn. *Barley.* C.

Hottonia

inflata. Linn.

Houstonia

cœrulea. Linn.

Humulus

Lupulus. Linn. *Hop.*

Hydrastis
Canadensis. Linn. *Yellow-root.*
Hydrocotyle
Americana. Linn.
lineata. Michaux.
umbellata. Linn.
vulgaris. Linn.
Hydropeltis
purpurea. Michaux. *Water-Target.*
Hydrophyllum
appendiculatum. Michaux.
Canadense. Linn.
Hyoscyamus
niger. Linn. *Black-Henbane.* C.
Hypericum
Ascyroïdes. Willdenow.
Canadense. Linn.
corymbosum. Willdenow.
parviflorum. Willdenow. *Low-Centaury.*
perforatum. Linn. *John's-wort.*
Virginicum. Linn.
Hypopithys
lanuginosa. Nuttall.
Hypoxis
erecta. Linn.
Hyssopus
Nepetoïdes. Linn.
Scrofularifolius. Willdenow.
Ictodes
fœtidus. Bigelow. *Skunk-Cabbage.*
Ilex
Canadensis. Michaux.
opaca. Aiton.
Impatiens
fulva. Nuttall. *Clear-wort.*
Inula
Helenium. Linn. *Elecampane.* C.
Ipomœa
purpurea. LaMarck. *Morning-glory.* C.
Iris
prismatica. Pursh.
versicolor. Linn. *Blue-Flag.*

Isanthus
cœruleum. Michaux.

Isnardia
palustris. Linn.

Iva
frutescens. Linn. *High-water-shrub.*

Juglans
cinerea. Linn. *Butternut.*
nigra. Linn. *Black-walnut.*

Juncus
acuminatus. Michaux.
acutus. Linn.
bulbosus. Linn. *Black-grass.*
effusus. Linn. *Bog-rush.*
nodosus. Linn.
polycephalus. Michaux.
tenuis. Willdenow.

Juniperus
depressa. Rafinesque. *Dwarf-Juniper.*
Virginiana. Linn. *Red-Cedar.*

Kalmia
angustifolia. Linn. *Dwarf-Laurel.*
latifolia. Linn. *Broad-leaved-laurel.*

Krigia
Virginica. Willdenow.

Lactuca
elongata. Muhlenberg. *Wild-Lettuce.*
integrifolia. Bigelow.
sanguinea. Bigelow.

Lamium
amplexicaule. Linn.

Larix
Americana. Michaux. *Hackmatack.*

Lasierpa
hispidula. Torrey.

Lathyrus
maritimus. Bigelow. *Beach-Pea.*

Laurus
Benzoin. Linn. *Spice-bush.*
Sassafras. Linn. *Sassafras.*

Lechea
minor. Linn.
villosa. Elliott. *Pinweed.*

Lecontia
Virginica. Cooper.

Leersia
lenticularis. Michaux.
Oryzoïdes. Swartz.
Virginica. Willdenow. *White-grass.*

Lemna
gibba. Linn.
minor. Linn.
polyrrhiza. Linn.

Leotodon
Taraxacum. Linn. *Dandelion.*

Leonurus
Cardiaca. Linn. *Motherwort.* C.

Leontice
Thalictroïdes. Linn. *Blue-Cohosh.*

Lepidium
Virginicum. Linn. *Wild-Pepper-Cress.*

Leptandra
Virginica. Nuttall. *Culver-root.*

Lespedeza
angustifolia. Nuttall.
capitata. Michaux.
divergens. Pursh.
polystachya. Michaux.
procumbens. Michaux.
prostrata. Pursh.
reticulata. Persoon.
sessiliflora. Michaux.
violacea. Persoon.

Liatris
scariosa. Linn.

Ligustrum
vulgare. Linn. *Prim.* C.

Lilium
Canadense. Linn.
Philadelphicum. Linn.
superbum. Linn.

Limosella
subulata. E. Ives. *Mudwort.*

Linaria
Canadensis. Sprengel.
vulgaris. Bauhin. C.

Lindernia
attenuata. Muhlenberg.
dilatata. Muhlenberg.

Linnæa
borealis. Gronovius.

Linum
usitatissimum. Linn. *Flax.* C.
Virginianum. Linn. *Wild-Flax.*

Liriodendron
Tulipifera. Linn. *White-wood.*

Lithospermum
arvense. Linn.

Lobelia
Cardinalis. Linn. *Cardinal-flower.*
Claytoniana. Michaux.
inflata. Linn. *Indian-Tobacco.*
Kalmii. Linn.
Syphilitica. Linn.

Lolium
perenne. Linn. *Darnel.* C.

Lonicera
grata. Aiton.
parviflora. La Marck.
sempervirens. Aiton.

Ludvigia
macrocarpa. Michaux.

Lupinus
perennis. Linn. *Blue-Lupine.*

Luzula
campestris. Willdenow.

Lychnis
Githago. De Candolle. *Cockle.*

Lycopodium
Carolinianum. Linn.
clavatum. Linn.
complanatum. Linn.
dendroïdeum. Michaux.
inundatum. Linn.
lucidulum. Michaux.
obscurum. Linn.
rupestre. Linn.

Lycopsis
arvensis. Linn.

Lycopus
Virginicus. Linn.
vulgaris. Persoon. *Water-Hoarhound.*

Lygodium
palmatum. Swartz.

Lysimachia
capitata. Pursh.
ciliata. Linn.
quadrifolia. Linn.
racemosa. La Marck.

Lythrum
Hyssopifolium. Linn.

Malaxis
Liliifolia. Swartz.

Malus
coronaria. Miller. *American-Crab-Apple.*

Malva
rotundifolia. Linn. *Mallows.*
sylvestris. Linn. C.

Marrubium
vulgare. Linn. *Hoarhound.* C.

Medicago
intertexta. Desrousseaux. C.
Lupulina. Linn. C.

Melampyrum
Americanum. Michaux. *Cow-Wheat.*

Melilotus
alba. Eaton. *White-Melilot.* C.
vulgaris. Eaton. *Yellow-Melilot.* C.

Menispermum
Canadense. Linn.

Mentha
borealis. Michaux. *Horse-Mint.*
Canadensis. Linn.
Piperita. Hudson. *Pepper-Mint.*
tenuis. Michaux.
viridis. Linn. *Green-Mint.*

Menyanthes
trifoliata. Linn.

Microstylis
Ophioglossoïdes. Nuttall.

Mikania
scandens. Willdenow.

Mimulus
alatus. Linn.
ringens. Linn. *Monkey-flower.*
Mitchella
repens. Linn. *Chickberry.*
Mitella
cordifolia. La Marck.
diphylla. Linn.
Mollugo
verticillata. Linn. *Carpetweed.*
Momordica
echinata. Muhlenberg.
Monarda
oblongata. Aiton.
Monotropa
Morisoniana. Michaux.
uniflora. Linn.
Morus
alba. Linn. *White-Mulberry.* C.
rubra. Linn. *Red-Mulberry.*
Muscari
racemosum. Miller. C.
Myosotis
palustris. Roth.
Myrica
Caroliniensis. Willdenow.
cerifera. Linn. *Bayberry.*
Myriophyllum
verticillatum. Linn.
Myrrhis
Canadensis. Morison.
Nasturtium
amphibium. R. Brown.
officinale. R. Brown. C.
Nepeta
Cataria. Linn. *Catnep.* C.
Nicandra
Physaloides. Gærtner. *Kite-flower.* C.
Nuphar
advena. Aiton. *Yellow-pond-Lily.*
Kalmiana. Aiton.

Nymphæa
odorata. Aiton. *White-pond-Lily.*
Nyssa
aquatica. Linn. *Pepperidge.*
villosa. Michaux.
Œnothera
biennis. Linn.
chrysantha. Michaux.
fruticosa. Linn.
pumila. Linn.
pusilla. Michaux.
Onoclea
sensibilis. Linn.
Onopordon
Acanthium. Linn. C.
Onosmodium
hispidum. Michaux.
Ophioglossum
vulgatum. Linn.
Opuntia
vulgaris. Miller. DeCandolle. *Prickly-Pear.*
Orchis
fuscescens. Sprengel.
Origanum
vulgare. Linn. *Marjoram.*
Ornithogalum
umbellatum. Linn. C.
Orobanche
uniflora. Linn.
Orontium
aquaticum. Linn. *Golden-club.*
Oryzopsis
asperifolia. Michaux.
Osmunda
Cinnamomea. Linn.
interrupta. Michaux.
spectabilis. Willdenow.
Ostrya
Virginica. Willdenow. *Ironwood.*
Oxalis
Acetosella. Linn. *Wood-Sorrel.*
stricta. Linn.
violacea. Linn.

Oxycoccus
macrocarpus. Pursh. *Crane-berry.*
vulgaris. Persoon.

Panax
quinquefolia. Linn. *Ginseng.*
trifolia. Linn.

Panicum
capillare. Linn.
Crus-Galli. Linn.
dichotomum. Linn.
latifolium. Linn.
nitidum. LaMarck.
proliferum. LaMarck.
virgatum. Linn.

Parnassia
Caroliniana. Michaux.

Paspalum
setaceum. Michaux.

Pastinaca
sativa. Linn. *Parsnip.* C.

Pedicularis
Canadensis. Linn.
pallida. Pursh.

Penthorum
Sedoïdes. Linn.

Pentstemon
pubescens. Willdenow.

Phalaris
Americana. Elliott.
Canariensis. Linn. *Ribband-grass.* C.

Phaseolus
perennis. Walter.
trilobus. Roth.

Phleum
pratense. Linn. *Timothy.*

Phragmites
communis. Trinius.

Phryma
leptostachya. Linn.

Physalis
obscura. Michaux. *Ground-Cherry.*
Pennsylvanica. Linn.

Phytolacca
decandra. Linn. *Poke-weed.* C.

Pinus
rigida. Linn. *Yellow-Pine.*
Strobus. Linn. *White-Pine.*

Plantago
cordata. LaMarck.
lanceolata. Linn. *Ribwort.* C.
major. Linn. *Plantain.* C.
maritima. Linn.
Virginica. Linn.

Platanus
occidentalis. Linn. *Button-wood.*

Poa
annua. Linn.
Canadensis. Torrey.
capillaris. Linn.
compressa. Linn. *Bluegrass.*
Eragrostis. Linn.
nemoralis. Linn.
nervata. Willdenow.
pectinacea. Michaux.
pratensis. Linn.
reptans. Michaux.
spectabilis. Pursh.
trivialis. Linn.

Pogonia
Ophioglossoïdes. R. Brown.
verticillata. R. Brown.

Polanisia
graveolens. Rafinesque. DeCandolle.

Polygala
cruciata. Linn.
paucifolia. Willdenow.
polygama. Walter. *Low-Centaury.*
purpurea. Nuttall.
sanguinea. Linn.
verticillata. Linn.

Polygonatum
multiflorum. Desfontaines.

Polygonum
Arifolium. Linn.
articulatum. Linn.
aviculare. Linn. *Knotgrass.*
Bistortoides. Pursh.

Polygonum

cilinode. Michaux.
coccineum. Willdenow.
Convolvulus. Linn.
Fagopyrum. Linn. *Buck-Wheat.* C.
maritimum. Elliott.
mite. Persoon.
orientale. Linn. *Jack's-Pride.* C.
Pennsylvanicum. Linn.
Persicaria. Linn. *Heart's-ease.*
punctatum. Elliott. *Water-Pepper.*
sagittatum. Linn. *Scratch-grass.*
scandens. Linn.
Virginianum. Linn.

Polymnia

Canadensis. Linn.

Polypodium

connectile. Willdenow.
vulgare. Linn.

Pontederia

cordata. Linn. *Pickerel-weed.*

Populus

angulata. Willdenow.
balsamifera. Linn.
Betulifolia. Pursh.
candicans. Aiton.
dilatata. Aiton. *Lombardy-Poplar.* C.
grandidentata. Michaux.
heterophylla. Linn.
tremuloïdes. Michaux. *American-Aspen.*

Portulaca

oleracea. Linn. *Purslane.* C.

Potamogeton

diversifolius. Barton.
fluitans. Linn.
gramineus. Michaux.
heterophyllus. Schreber.
lucens. Linn.
natans. Linn.
pauciflorus. Pursh.
pectinatus. Linn.
perfoliatus. Linn.

Potentilla

anserina. Linn.
argentea. Linn.

Potentilla

Canadensis. Linn.
Norvegica. Linn.
Pennsylvanica. Linn.
simplex. Michaux. *Five-finger.*

Prenanthes

alba. Linn. *White-Lettuce.*
altissima. Linn.
cordata. Willdenow.
rubicunda. Willdenow.
Serpentaria. Pursh.
virgata. Michaux.

Prinos

ambiguus. Michaux.
glaber. Linn.
verticillatus. Linn. *Black-Alder.*

Proserpinaca

palustris. Linn.

Prunella

vulgaris. Linn.

Pteris

aquilina. Linn. *Brake.*

Pulmonaria

Virginica. Linn.

Pycnanthemum

aristatum. Michaux.
incanum. Michaux. *Mountain-Mint.*
lanceolatum. Pursh.
Linifolium. Pursh. *Wild-Hyssop.*

Pyrola

minor. Linn.
rotundifolia. Linn.
secunda. Linn.

Quercus

alba. Linn. *White-Oak.*
Banisteri. Michaux. *Shrub-Oak.*
bicolor. Willdenow. *Swamp-White-Oak.*
coccinea. Wangenheim. *Scarlet-Oak.*
discolor. Willdenow.
montana. Willdenow. *Rock-Chestnut-Oak.*
Prinoïdes. Willdenow. *Dwarf-Chestnut-Oak.*
Prinos. Willdenow. *Swamp-Chestnut-Oak.*
rubra. Linn. *Red-Oak.*
tinctoria. Bartram. *Black-Oak.*

Ranunculus

abortivus. Linn.
acris. Linn. *Butter-cup-Crow-foot.*
bulbosus. Linn.
fascicularis. Muhlenberg.
filiformis. Michaux.
Flammula. Linn.
fluviatilis. Linn. *Water-Butter-cup.*
lacustris. Beck and Tracy. *Yellow-Water-butter-cup.*
lanuginosus. Linn.
nitidus. Walter.
Philonotis. Retz.
recurvatus. Linn.
repens. Linn.
sceleratus. Linn.

Raphanus

Raphanistrum. Linn. *Charlock.* C.

Rhexia

Mariana. Linn.
Virginica. Linn.

Rhododendron

nudiflorum. Torrey. *Red-Swamp-Honey-suckle.*
viscosum. Torrey. *White-Swamp-Honey-suckle.*

Rhodora

Canadensis. Linn.

Rhus

Copallina. Linn. *Dwarf-Sumach.*
glabra. Linn. *Smooth-Sumach.*
radicans. Linn. *Climbing-Sumach.*
Toxicodendron. Linn. *Poison-tree.*
typhina. Linn. *Stag's-horn-Sumach.*
venenata. DeCandolle. *Swamp-Sumach.*

Rhynchospora

alba. Vahl.
glomerata. Vahl.

Ribes

Cynosbati. Jacquin.
floridum. L'Heritier. *Black-Currant.*
lacustre. Persoon. *Swamp-Goose-berry.*
Oxyacanthoides. Linn.
rubrum. Linn. *Red-Currant.* C.

Robinia

Pseud-Acacia. Linn. *Locust-tree.*

Rochelia

Lappula. Rœmur and Schultes.
Virginiana. Rœmur and Schultes.

Rosa

Carolina. Linn. *Swamp-Rose.*
rubiginosa. Linn. *Sweet-Briar.*

Rubus

Canadensis. Linn.
flagellaris. Willdenow.
frondosus. Bigelow.
occidentalis. Linn. *Thimble-berry.*
odoratus. Linn. *Rose-Raspberry.*
strigosus. Michaux. *Red-Raspberry.*
trivialis. Michaux. *Dew-berry.*
villosus. Aiton. *Blackberry.*

Rudbeckia

hirta. Linn.
laciniata. Willdenow.

Rumex

Acetosa. Linn. *Garden-Sorrel.* C.
Acetosella. Linn. *Sheep-Sorrel.*
alpinus. Linn. *Monk's-Rhubarb.* C.
Britanica. Linn.
crispus. Linn.
obtusifolius. Linn. *Broad-leaved-Dock.*
Patientia. Linn. *Patience.* C.
sanguineus. Linn. *Olcott-root.*
verticillatus. Linn.

Ruppia

maritima. Linn.

Sagina

procumbens.

Sagittaria

acutifolia. Pursh.
graminea. Michaux.
hastata. Pursh.
heterophylla. Pursh.
obtusa. Muhlenberg.
pusilla. Nuttall.
rigida. Pursh.
sagittifolia. Linn. *Arrow-wort.*

Salicornia

herbacea. Linn.

Salix

alba. Linn. *White-Willow.* C.

Salix

Babylonica. Linn. *Weeping-Willow.* C.
eriocephala. Michaux. *Rose-Willow.*
falcata. Pursh.
grisea. Willdenow.
lucida. Willdenow.
Muhlenbergiana. Willdenow.
Myricoïdes. Muhlenberg.
nigra. Willdenow.
obovata. Pursh.
vitellina. Linn. *Yellow-Willow.* C.

Salsola

Caroliniana. Walter.
Kali. Linn.

Sambucus

Canadensis. Linn. *Black-Elder.*
pubens. Michaux. *Red-Elder.*

Samolus

Valerandi. Linn.

Sanguinaria

Canadensis. Linn. *Blood-root.*

Sanguisorba

Canadensis. Linn.

Sanicula

Marilandica. Linn. *Sanicle.*

Saponaria

officinalis. Linn. *Soap-wort.* C.

Sarothra

Hypericoïdes. Nuttall. *Orange-grass.*

Sarracenia

purpurea. Linn. *Side-saddle-flower.*

Saururus

cernuus. Linn. *Lizard's-tail.*

Saxifraga

Pennsylvanica. Linn. *Water-Saxifrage.*
Virginiensis. Michaux. *Rock-Saxifrage.*

Schollera

graminifolia. Willdenow.

Scirpus

acicularis. Linn.
acutus. Muhlenberg.
Americanus. Persoon.
brunneus. Muhlenberg.

Scirpus

capillaris. Linn.
debilis. Muhlenberg.
Eriophorum. Michaux.
lacustris. Linn.
macrostachyos. Muhlenberg.
palustris. Linn.
pusillus. Vahl.
subsquarrosus. Muhlenberg.
tenuis. Willdenow.

Scleranthus

annuum. Linn. *Knawell.*

Scrofularia

Marilandica. Linn.

Scutellaria

galericulata. Linn. *Scull-cap.*
gracilis. Nuttall.
integrifolia. Linn.
lateriflora. Linn.

Secale

Cereale. Linn. *Rye.* C.

Senecio

aureus. Willdenow. *False-Valerian.*
Balsamita. Willdenow.
Hieracifolius. Linn. *Fire-weed.*
vulgaris. Linn. *Groundsel.* C.

Senebiera

pinnatifida. DeCandolle. C.

Setaria

glauca. Palisot de Beauvois.
verticillata. Palisot de Beauvois.

Sicyos

angulata. Linn. *One-seeded-Cucumber.*

Sida

Abutilon. Linn. C.

Silene

Antirrhina. Linn.
inflata. Smith.
Pennsylvanica. Michaux. *Wild-Pink.*
stellata. Aiton.

Sinapis

alba. Linn. *White-Mustard.* C.
nigra. Linn. *Black-Mustard.* C.

Sison

aureus. Sprengel.
capillaceus. Sprengel.
integerrimus. Sprengel.

Sisymbrium

canescens. Nuttall.
officinale. Scopoli. *Hedge-Mustard.*
Sophia. Linn. C.

Sisyrinchium

anceps. Cavanilles.

Sium

latifolium. Linn. *Water-Parsnip.*
lineare. Michaux.

Smilacina

Canadensis. Pursh.
racemosa. Desfontaines.
stellata. Desfontaines.
trifolia. Desfontaines.
umbellata. Desfontaines.

Smilax

herbacea. Linn.
peduncularis. Muhlenberg.
rotundifolia. Linn. *Green-brier.*

Smyrnium

cordatum. Walter.

Solanum

Dulcamara. Linn. *Bitter-sweet.*
nigrum. Linn. *Black-Nightshade.*

Solidago

altissima. Willdenow. *Golden-rod.*
aspera. Aiton.
axillaris. Pursh.
bicolor. Linn.
Canadensis. Linn.
cæsia. Aiton.
flexicaulis. Linn.
gigantea. Aiton.
graminifolia. Nuttall.
Juncea. Willdenow.
lævigata. Aiton.
lanceolata. Linn. (*S. graminifol. Nutt.?*)
latifolia. Muhlenberg.
odora. Aiton.
patula. Muhlenberg.

Solidago
recurvata. Willdenow.
rigida. Linn.
scabra. Willdenow.
sempervirens. Linn.
serotina. Willdenow.
stricta. Willdenow.
Ulmifolia. Willdenow.
villosa. Pursh.
virgata. Michaux.
Virg-aurea. Linn.

Sonchus
arvensis. Linn.
oleraceus. Linn. *Sow-Thistle.*

Sparganium
ramosum. Swartz. *Burr-Reed.*

Spartina
Cynosuroïdes. Willdenow.
glabra. Muhlenberg. *Sedge.*
Juncea. Willdenow.

Spergula
arvensis. Linn. *Spurry.*
Saginoïdes. Linn.

Spiræa
Salicifolia. Linn.
tomentosa. Linn. *Hardhack.*

Spiranthes
cernua. Richard.
gracilis. Bigelow.
tortilis. Richard.

Stachys
aspera. Michaux. *Hedge-Nettle.*

Staphylea
trifolia. Linn. *Bladder-nut.*

Statice
Caroliniana. Walter. *Marsh-Rosemary.*

Stellaria
longifolia. Muhlenberg.
media. Smith. *Chickweed.*
pubera. Michaux.

Stipulicida
setacea. Michaux.

Streptopus
roseus. Michaux.

Symphytum
officinale. Linn. *Comfrey.* C.
Tanacetum
vulgare. Linn. *Tansy.* C.
Tephrosia
Virginiana. Persoon. *Goat's-Rue.*
Teucrium
Canadense. Linn. *Wood-Sage.*
Thalictrum
Corynellum. DeCandolle.
dioïcum. Linn. *Meadow-Rue.*
Tiarella
cordifolia. Linn. *Mitre-wort.*
Tilia
pubescens. Ventenat. *Bast-tree.*
Tillæa
ascendens. Eaton.
Tragopogon
Porrifolius. Linn. *Salsify.* C.
Trichodium
laxiflorum. Michaux.
Trichostema
dichotoma. Linn.
Tricuspis
Seslerioïdes. Torrey.
Trientalis
Americana. Pursh.
Trifolium
arvense. Linn. *Hare's-foot.*
pratense. Linn. *Red-Clover.*
procumbens. Linn. *Yellow-Clover.*
reflexum. Linn.
repens. Linn. *White-Clover.*
Triglochin
maritimum. Linn. *Arrow-grass.*
Trillium
cernuum. Torrey.
erectum. Linn.
Triosteum
perfoliatum. Linn. *False-Gentian.*
Tripsacum
Dactyloïdes. Willdenow.

Turritis
glabra. Linn. C.

Tussilago
Farfara. Linn. *Colt's-foot.* C.

Typha
latifolia. Linn. *Cat-tail-Flag.*

Ulmus
Americana. Linn. *Elm.*
fulva. Michaux. *Slippery-Elm.*

Uniola
spicata. Linn.

Urospermum
Claytoni. Nuttall. *Sweet-Cicely.*
hirsutum. Bigelow.

Urtica
Canadensis. Linn.
dioïca. Linn. *Great-Nettle.*
pumila. Willdenow. *Stingless-Nettle.*
urens. Linn. *Dwarf-Nettle.*

Utricularia
setacea. Michaux.
vulgaris. Linn.

Uvularia
perfoliata. Linn.
sessilifolia. Linn.

Vaccinium
corymbosum. Linn. *Blue-Whortle-berry.*
Pensylvanicum. LaMarck.
resinosum. Aiton. *Black-Whortle-berry.*

Vallisneria
spiralis. Linn. *Tapeweed.*

Veratrum
viride. Aiton. *Green-Hellebore.*

Verbascum
Blattaria. Linn. *Moth-Mullein.*
Thapsoïdes. Willdenow. C.
Thapsus. Linn. *Great-Mullein.* C.

Verbena
angustifolia. Michaux. *Dwarf-Vervain.*
hastata. Linn. *Blue-Vervain.*
spuria. Linn.
Urticifolia. Linn. *Nettle-leaved-Vervain.*

Vernonia
Nov-Eboracensis. Linn.

Veronica

Anagallis. Linn.
arvensis. Linn.
Beccabunga. Linn. *Brooklime.*
officinalis. Linn.
peregrina. Linn.
scutellata. Linn.
Serpyllifolia. Linn.

Viburnum

Acerifolium. Linn.
dentatum. Linn. *Arrow-wood.*
edule. Pursh.
Lentago. Linn.
nudum. Linn.
Oxycoccus. Pursh. *High-Craneberry.*

Vicia

Cracca. Linn.

Villarsia

lacunosa. Ventenat.

Viola

acuta. Bigelow.
blanda. Willdenow.
Canadensis. Linn.
cuculata. Aiton. *Blue-Violet.*
lanceolata. Linn.
Muhlenbergii. Torrey.
ochroleuca. Schweinitz.
ovata. Nuttall.
palmata. Linn.
pedata. Linn. *Parsley-Violet.*
Primulifolia. Linn.
pubescens. Aiton. *Yellow-Violet.*
sagittata. Aiton.
tricolor. Linn. *Pansey.*

Vitis

æstivalis. Michaux. *Summer-Grape.*
cordifolia. Michaux. *Frost-Grape.*
Labrusca. Linn. *Fox-Grape.*

Woodwardia

Virginica. Willdenow.

Xanthium

Strumarium. Linn.

Xylosteum

ciliatum. Pursh. *Fly-Honeysuckle.*

Xyris
flexuosa. Elliott.
Zannichellia
palustris. Linn.
Zanthoxylum
Fraxineum. Willdenow. *Prickly-Ash*
Zizania
aquatica. Pursh. *Wild-Rice.*
Miliacea. Michaux.
Zostera
marina. Linn. *Eel-grass.*

Total number of species, 1156.

SECTION VII.

REGISTER OF HEALTH.

In reply to a note, addressed by the author to his friend, Doct. Henry D. Bulkley, Clerk of the Medical Association of New Haven, he has been furnished with the following satisfactory reply. The table is more complete than was anticipated, as no legal obligation rests on the members of the Medical Society, to keep a register, and no provision is made for defraying its expense.

As the note addressed to Doct. Bulkley, explains as well the nature and intent of the inquiries, as their connection with this treatise, a copy of the correspondence is subjoined.

To Doct. Henry D. Bulkley,
Clerk of the Medical Association of the City of New Haven.

Dear Sir.—I mentioned to you several days since, that I was desirous to obtain from some official source, a bill of mortality of this city for ten or twenty years past, and requested your good offices, in conjunction with those of your predecessor, (Dr. Dow,) in giving me the information. From the loose manner, in which the medical statistics of the city were formerly noted, I was fearful that I was soliciting from your friendship, a statement, that might occasion some trouble in the compilation. Doctor Dow informs me, that you have been enabled to procure more com-

plete information in relation to the subject of my inquiry than he had anticipated.

To relieve you from any unnecessary trouble, I will state more particularly my object and the extent of my wishes.

In connection with the prosperity of New Haven, its long established character as a place for the education of youth, cannot be disregarded by its citizens. I refer to its advantages both in the elementary and higher branches of instruction. A considerable portion of our population, is composed of students of both sexes, who are temporarily residing here, for the purpose of education. Having recently bestowed some attention on this subject, I am desirous, in the event of publishing the result of my investigations, to annex such a statement of facts with regard to the health of the city, as may be deemed important to the parents and friends of pupils who may be sent here for the purpose of instruction.

A period of time not less than ten and not exceeding twenty years, would probably be sufficient for my purpose.

The general inquiries, to which I am desirous of procuring an accurate answer are the following:

1st. What have been the number of deaths in New Haven in each year, say for ten or fifteen years last past.

2d. The ages and sex of those who have died.

3d. The number who have died in each year who were members of Yale College.

4th. The proportion of deaths to population at the several times.

5th. The prevailing diseases, and particularly whether any of a contagious or infectious character are peculiar or common to this location.

I am so fully aware of your better skill in arranging a table, that will meet my wishes, that I deem it unnecessary to enter into further particulars. If you can, with the aid of Doctor Dow, furnish the facts referred to in the above inquiries, I shall feel highly sensible of your kindness.

Your friend and obedient servant,

E. Baldwin.

February 9th, 1831.

New Haven, March 19, 1831.

To Ebenezer Baldwin, Esq.

Respected Sir.—In reply to a part of the inquiries contained in your note of 9th ult. I send you the annexed statement of the bill of mortality for the city of New Haven for twenty years, ending Dec. 31, 1830. I am indebted to my friend Doct. Dow, for his assistance, and we have endeavored to obtain the facts from such sources only as may be regarded authentic. The deaths in Hotchkisstown and Fair Haven, are not included in this statement. With much respect, your obedient servant,

Henry D. Bulkley,
Clerk Med. Associat. N. Haven.

1811—Total 121. Of these 11 were strangers. Of this number 14 died at the Alms House, and their ages are not recorded. Of the remainder there were—

Under 5 yrs.	40.	Betw. 50 & 60,	5.
Betwn. 5 & 10,	1.	" 60 " 70,	9.
" 10 " 20,	5.	" 70 " 80,	7.
" 20 " 30,	15.	" 80 " 90,	4.
" 30 " 40,	10.	" 90 " 100,	0.
" 40 " 50,	11.		

1812—Total 91. Of these 14 were blacks, whose ages are not mentioned. Of the remainder there were—

Under 5 yrs.	34.	Betw. 50 & 60,	7.
Betwn. 5 & 10,	4.	" 60 " 70,	5.
" 10 " 20,	2.	" 70 " 80,	8.
" 20 " 30,	5.	" 80 " 90,	2.
" 30 " 40,	4.	" 90 " 100,	2.
" 40 " 50,	4.		

1813—Total 228. Of these 4 were members of College, and 11 died in the Alms House: the ages of these are not mentioned. Of the remainder there were—

Under 5 yrs.	80.	Betw. 50 & 60,	17.
Betwn. 5 & 10,	9.	" 60 " 70,	14.
" 10 " 20,	12.	" 70 " 80,	16.
" 20 " 30,	15.	" 80 " 90,	3.
" 30 " 40,	26.	" 90 " 100,	2.
" 40 " 50,	19.		

1814—Total 100. Of this number 2 were members of College.

Under 5 yrs.	27.	Betw. 50 & 60,	5.
Betwn. 5 & 10,	4.	" 60 " 70,	14.
" 10 " 20,	8.	" 70 " 80,	6.
" 20 " 30,	10.	" 80 " 90,	3.
" 30 " 40,	13.	" 90 " 100,	1.
" 40 " 50,	9.		

1815—Total 213. Of these 2 were members of College, and 3 were strangers.

Under 5 yrs.	121.	Betw. 50 & 60,	9.
Betwn. 5 & 10,	18.	" 60 " 70,	9.
" 10 " 20,	15.	" 70 " 80,	11.
" 20 " 30,	7.	" 80 " 90,	0.
" 30 " 40,	15.	" 90 " 100,	1.
" 40 " 50,	7.		

1816—Total 82. Of these 10 were blacks.

Under 5 yrs.	28.	Betw. 50 & 60,	4.
Betwn. 5 & 10,	3.	" 60 " 70,	4.
" 10 " 20,	4.	" 70 " 80,	7.
" 20 " 30,	7.		
" 30 " 40,	17.		
" 40 " 50,	8.		

1817—Total 77. Including one stranger.

Under 5 yrs.	22.	Betw. 50 & 60,	5.
Betwn. 5 & 10,	4.	" 60 " 70,	7.
" 10 " 20,	5.	" 70 " 80,	10.
" 20 " 30,	3.	" 80 " 90,	0.
" 30 " 40,	11.	" 90 " 100,	1.
" 40 " 50,	9.		

1819—Total 103. I can find no particulars on record for this year.

1820—Total 135. Of these 3 were strangers.

Under 5 yrs. 62. Betw. 50 & 60, 6.
Betwn. 5 & 10, 4. " 60 " 70, 6.
" 10 " 20, 12. " 70 " 80, 5.
" 20 " 30, 13. " 80 " 90, 2.
" 30 " 40, 11. " 90 " 100, 2.
" 40 " 50, 12.

1821—Total 127. Of these 4 were strangers, and one was a member of College.

1 yr. and under, 21. Betw. 40 & 50, 10.
Betwn. 1 & 5, 14. " 50 " 60, 14.
" 5 " 10, 7. " 60 " 70, 7.
" 10 " 20, 15. " 70 " 80, 4.
" 20 " 30, 15. " 80 " 90, 6.
" 30 " 40, 13. " 90 " 100, 1.

1822—Total 144. Of these one was a member of College.

1 yr. and under, 46. Betw. 40 & 50, 7.
Betwn. 1 & 5, 23. " 50 " 60, 6.
" 5 " 10, 6. " 60 " 70, 7.
" 10 " 20, 13. " 70 " 80, 7.
" 20 " 30, 15. " 80 " 90, 4.
" 30 " 40, 10.

1823—Total 110.

1 yr. and under, 21. Betw. 40 & 50, 6.
Betwn. 1 & 5, 12. " 50 " 60, 17.
" 5 " 10, 4. " 60 " 70, 8.
" 10 " 20, 4. " 70 " 80, 15.
" 20 " 30, 7. " 80 " 90, 2.
" 30 " 40, 13. " 90 " 100, 1.

1824—Total 141.

1 yr. and under, 34. Betw. 40 & 50, 14.
Betwn. 1 & 5, 19. " 50 " 60, 8.
" 5 " 10, 5. " 60 " 70, 9.
" 10 " 20, 8. " 70 " 80, 8.
" 20 " 30, 10. " 80 " 90, 8.
" 30 " 40, 16. " 90 " 100, 2.

1825—Total 189. Of this number 2 were members of College.

1 yr. and under, 37. Betw. 40 & 50, 21.
Betwn. 1 & 5, 30. " 50 " 60, 10.
" 5 " 10, 9. " 60 " 70, 23.
" 10 " 20, 11. " 70 " 80, 15.
" 20 " 30, 19. " 80 " 90, 3.
" 30 " 40, 10. " 90 " 100, 1.

1826—Total 151. Of these 3 were members of College.

1 yr. and under, 23 Betw. 40 & 50, 14.
Betwn. 1 & 5, 15. " 50 " 60, 12.
" 5 " 10, 7. " 60 " 70, 8.
" 10 " 20, 11. " 70 " 80, 12.
" 20 " 30, 23. " 80 " 90, 1.
" 30 " 40, 23. " 90 " 100, 2.

1827—Total 115. One of these a member of College.

1 yr. and under, 27. Betw. 40 & 50, 11.
Betwn. 1 & 5, 7. " 50 " 60, 14.
" 5 " 10, 3. " 60 " 70, 7.
" 10 " 20, 7. " 70 " 80, 10.
" 20 " 30, 9. " 80 " 90, 5.
" 30 " 40, 14, " 90 " 100, 1.

1828—Total 146. Of these 2 were students.

1 yr. and under, 34. Betw. 40 & 50, 13.
Betwn. 1 & 5, 15. " 50 " 60, 9.
" 5 " 10, 6. " 60 " 70, 12.
" 10 " 20, 10. " 70 " 80, 12.
" 20 " 30, 15. " 80 " 90, 5.
" 30 " 40, 15.

1829—Total 169. Of these 4 were members of College.

1 yr. and under, 49. Betw. 40 & 50, 14.
Betwn. 1 & 5, 22. " 50 " 60, 14.
" 5 " 10, 10. " 60 " 70, 7.
" 10 " 20, 8. " 70 " 80, 13.
" 20 " 30, 15. " 80 " 90, 1.
" 30 " 40, 16.

1830—Total 171. One of these was a member of College.

1 yr. and under, 41. Betw. 40 & 50, 14.
Betwn. 1 & 5, 28. " 50 " 60, 13.
" 5 " 10, 4. " 60 " 70, 9.
" 10 " 20, 5. " 70 " 80, 10.
" 20 " 30, 20. " 80 " 90, 11.
" 30 " 40, 15, " 90 " 100, 1.

Number of Deaths from 1789 to 1810 inclusive.

1789, 53.	1800, 79.
1790, 70.	1801, 95.
1791, 55.	1802, 106.
1792, 51.	1803, 145.
1793, 80.	1804, 95.
1794, 180.	1805, 126.
1795, 159.	1806, 106.
1796, 67.	1807, 108.
1797, 58.	1808, 78.
1798, 78.	1809, 116.
1799, 69.	1810, 119.

Population in 1810.	in 1820.	in 1830.
5,772.	7,147.	10,653.

SECTION VIII.

BENEFACTORS OF THE COLLEGE.

In the progress of the classical history of the College, several benefactions have been incidentally mentioned, as they produced important changes in the course of instruction, and had a direct influence on the character of the University. President Clap has formed a list of "the Benefactors of Yale College, with their several donations above 40*s*. sterling." This list extends from the year 1700, to 1766, and is extracted in full from his treatise, presenting an interesting statement in relation to the early patrons of the institution. President Clap has adopted the sterling computation, in designating the amounts of donations.

The benefactors of Yale College, with their several donations above 40*s. sterling.*

		£.	*s.*	*d.*
1700.	The founders of the College, 40 volumes of books, in folio, value - - - - -	30	0	0
1701.	James Fitch, Esq. of Norwich; 637 acres of land in Killingly; exchanged for 628 acres of land in Salisbury.			
	The Honorable the General Assembly of the Colony of Connecticut, in the annual grant about £.60 per annum, till the year 1755.			
	Sir John Davie, of Groton, a good collection of books, the number and value not known.			
1714.	Jeremiah Dummer, Esq. of London; 120 books,	60		
	600 more by his procurement from sundry gentlemen in England, mentioned 1714,	400		
1716.	The General Assembly by sale of the equivalent land, - - - - - - - -	250		
	The Honorable Elihu Yale, Esq. of London; 300 vols. of books, - - - - -	100		
	In goods in the years 1718 and 1721,	400		
	The Honorable Francis Nicholson, Esq.; a good collection of books,			

		£.	s.	d.
1716.	Jeremiah Dummer, Esq.; 76 vols. of books,	35	0	0
	Mr. Samuel Mix, of New Haven, -	20		
	Capt. Theophilus Munson, " - -	11		
	The Rev. Mr. Joseph Noyes, " - -	10		
	Capt. John Prout, - - " - -	10		
	Mr. Samuel Lambert, - - " - -	10		
	John Prout, Esq. Treasurer, " - -	8		
	Mr. Nathanael Heaton, - " - -	7		
	Joseph Whiting, Esq. - - " - -	6		
	Capt. Francis Brown, - - " - -	6		
	Capt. Isaac Dickerman, - " - -	5		
	Deacon John Punderson, - " - -	5		
	Mr. Richard Miles, - - " - -	5		
	Mr. Jonathan Mansfield, - " - -	5		
	Mr. Moses Mansfield, - - " - -	5		
	Mr. James Gibbs, - - " - -	5		
	Mr. Daniel Brown, - - " - -	5		
	Mr. Jonathan Atwater, - " - -	5		
	Mr. Joseph Mix, - - " - -	5		
	Dr. Ebenezer Allen, - - " - -	5		
	The Rev. Mr. Samuel Russel, of Branford,	5		
	Mr. Edward Barker, - - " -	5		
	Capt. John Riggs. of Derby, - - -	5		
	Mr. William Moss, " - - - -	5		
	Smaller donations from sundry persons in New Haven, Branford, Milford, Wallingford, and Derby, in money, materials and labor, towards building the College. In the whole about - - - - - - - -	100		
	The Honorable Governor Saltonstall, - -	50		
1717.	Madam Saltonstall, - - - - -	10		
	Jahaleel Brenton, Esq. of Newport, - -	50		
	Mr. Joseph Peck, of New Haven, two acres of Land in the Yorkshire quarter.			
	The proprietors of New Haven eight acres adjoining to it; forty acres more near Samuel Cooper's House,			

£. s. d.

1719. The Rev. Mr. Joseph Moss, of Derby, seven acres of land in New Haven.

1720. Mr. Joseph Moss, Sen. of New Haven, seven acres in New Haven,

Capt. Samuel Smith, of West Haven, eight acres in North Haven.

Dr. Daniel Turner, of London, 28 vols. of books, 14

1722. A subscription to build the Rector's house, 35

A general contribution for the same end, 55

The General Assembly by impost on rum for the same purpose, - - - - - - 115

By sale of lands, - - - - - - 120

1723. Madam Abigail Woodbridge, of Hartford, a bell, 5

1729. Jeremiah Dummer, Esq.; two valuable books, 2

1730. Joseph Thompson, Esq. of London; 46 vols. of books, - - - - - - - 23

The Rev. Dr. Isaac Watts, of London, all his works then published, and the Berry-street sermons, and since, all his other works, as they were from time to time published, - - 8

The Hon. Samuel Holden, Esq.; governor of the bank of England, Mr. Baxter's Practical Works, 5 vols. folio, - - - - - 10

1732. The General Assembly 300 acres of land in each of the towns of Canaan, Norfolk, Goshen, Cornwall and Kent.

1733. The Rev. Dr. George Berkely, bishop of Cloyne, 96 acres of land on Rhode Island.

1000 volumes of books, including his own works, given A. D. 1730, - - - - 400

1734. Joseph Thompson, Esq. of London; a complete set of surveying instruments, - - 21

A reflecting telescope, a microscope, barometer and sundry other mathematical instruments purchased by subscription of the trustees, and sundry other gentlemen, - - 37

1738. The Rev. Dr. Watts, two large globes, - - 8

		£.	s.	d.
1738.	The Rev. Dr. Watts, 5 vols. of books in folio,	5		
1740.	The General Assembly, to the first parish in Windham, on account of Rector Clap's removal, - - - - - - - - -	53		
	Mr. Auditor Benson, of London, Johnston's Latin Psalms, 9 Volumes, - - -	2		
1741.	The General Assembly, for new covering the College, - - - - - - - - -	42		
1742.	The Rev. Dr. Thomas Wilson, of London, 30 of the Bishop of Sodor's Instruction to the Indians, to be given to the students, - -	5		
	Madam Mary Clap, a new bell for the College,	8		
	The General Assembly, for a new kitchen and fence about the Rector's house, - -	40		
1744.	Mr. Anthony Nougier, of Fairfield, - -	27		
1745.	The General Assembly, for new covering the President's house, - - - - - -	54		
	The Hon. Philip Livingston, Esq. - -	28	10	0
	Mr. Samuel Lambert, and his legatees, one hundred and sixty two acres of land in New Haven and Wallingford.			
1748.	Thomas Welles, Esq. of Glassenbury, for the New College, - - - - - -	10		
	Dr. Doddrige, 6 vols. of Sermons, - -	2		
1749.	Given by the General Assembly, for the new College, - - - - - - -	363		
1751.	Ditto, - - - - - - - - -	500		
1754.	Do. - - - - - - - - - -	280		
1751.	The Rev. Dr. Johnson and the Rev. Dr. Barclay, five Littleton and West's defence, and other books, - - - - - - -	2		
1752.	Benjamin Franklin, LL. D. of Philadelphia, Bower's History of the Popes, &c. - -	2		
1756.	The Rev. President Clap, a lot of land, for a professor of divinity, - - - - -	40		
	Mr. Gershom Clark, of Lebanon, for a professor of divinity, - - - - - -	33	10	0

		£.	s.	d.
1756.	Given by sundry gentlemen, towards purchasing an air-pump, - - - - - - - -	18		
	Christopher Kilby, Esq. of London; an astronomical quadrant, and Dr. Shaw's travels,	6		

The forty six following donations were for building the Professor's house.

1756.	The Rev. Samuel Bird, of New Haven, -	3	15	0
	Mr. Samuel Bradley, of Fairfield, - -	2	5	
	Capt. Daniel Bull, of Hartford, - - -	2	5	
	The Rev. President Clap, of New Haven, -	7	10	
	Abraham Davenport, Esq. of Stamford, -	3	5	
	Col. Thomas Dyar, of Windham, - -	3	3	
	Eliphalet Dyar, Esq. of Windham, - -	3	3	
	The Rev. Edward Eells, of Middletown, -	2	5	
	The Hon. Thomas Fitch, Esq. of Norwalk,	4		
	Capt. James Fitch, of Lebanon, - - -	3		
	Joseph Fowler, Esq. of Lebanon, - -	3	2	
	John Gardiner, Esq. of Gardiner's Island, -	7	10	
	Matthew Griswold, Esq. of Lyme, - -	2	14	
	Thomas Hill, Esq. of Fairfield, - - -	3	4	
	Capt. Jonathan Hills, of Hartford, - -	3	3	
	The Rev. Noah Hobart, of Fairfield, - -	2	8	
	Mr. John Hotchkiss, of New Haven, - -	2	6	
	Hezekiah Huntington, Esq. of Norwich, -	2	15	
	Jabez Huntington, Esq. of Norwich, - -	2	14	
	Mr. David Ingersoll, of Sheffield, - -	2	5	
	The Rev. Stephen Johnson, of Lyme, -	2	7	
	Mr. Timothy Jones, of New Haven, - -	7	10	
	Christopher Kilby, Esq. of London, - -	7	10	
	John Ledyard, Esq. of Hartford, - -	3	4	
	The Rev. Samuel Lockwood, of Coventry, -	2	5	
	Mr. Joshua Lothrop, of Norwich, - -	3	7	
	Phinehas Lyman, Esq. of Suffield, - -	3	18	
	Mr. John Mix, of New Haven, - - -	3	15	
	The Rev. Samuel Mosely, of Windham, -	2	10	

		£.	s.	d.
1756.	The Hon. William Pitkin, Esq. of Hartford,	3	4	
	Col. Joseph Pitkin, of Hartford,	2	5	
	Thomas Seymour, Esq. of Hartford,	3	3	
	Elisha Sheldon, Esq. of Litchfield,	2	10	
	Comfort Starr, Esq. of Danbury,	3	4	
	Capt. Samuel Sturges, of Fairfield,	3	3	
	Jonathan Trumble, Esq. of Lebanon,	3	2	
	Robert Walker, Esq. of Stratford,	3	5	
	Thomas Welles, Esq. of Glassenbury,	4	0	
	Capt. Joel White, of Bolton,	2	17	
	The Rev. Thomas White, of Bolton,	2	5	
	Madam Elizabeth Williams, of Weathersfield,	4	14	
	The Rev. Solomon Williams, of Lebanon,	2	10	
	The Rev. Eliphalet Williams, of Hartford,	3	0	
	The Hon. Roger Wolcott, Esq. of Windsor,	2	0	
	Roger Wolcott, Jun. Esq. of Windsor,	3	2	
	The Rev. Ashbel Woodbridge, of Glassenbury,	2	5	
	Sundry other donations under 40*s.* sterling, amounting in the whole,	102	6	

The forty two donations following were for building the Chapel.

		£.	s.	d.
1761.	Mr. Enos Alling, of New Haven,	15	0	0
	Mr. Nathan Beers, of New Haven,	2	12	
	The Rev. Samuel Bird, of New Haven,	4	15	
	Capt. Daniel Bull, of Hartford,	2	5	
	The Rev. President Clap, of New Haven,	25	0	
	Madam Mary Clap, of New Haven,	11	10	
	The Rev. Moses Dickinson, of Norwalk,	2	7	
	Eliphalet Dyar, Esq. of Windham,	2	7	
	The Rev. Edward Eells, of Middletown,	2	5	
	Capt. Ebenezer Grant, of Windsor,	2	5	
	Matthew Griswold, Esq. of Lyme,	3	15	
	Thomas Hill, Esq. of Fairfield,	3	15	
	Capt. Jonathan Hills, of Hartford,	3	15	
	The Rev. Noah Hobart, of Fairfield,	3	15	
	Mr. John Hotchkiss, of New Haven,	30	0	

		£.	s.	d.
1761.	Hezekiah Huntington, Esq. of Norwich, -	3	15	
	Jabez Huntington, Esq. of Norwich, - -	3	0	
	Jared Ingersoll, Esq. of New Haven, - -	3	0	
	John Ledyard, Esq. of Hartford, - -	2	13	
	Peter V. B. Livingston, Esq. of New York,	2	8	
	Philip Livingston, Esq. of New York, -	2	5	
	The Rev. Benjamin Lord, of Norwich, -	2	5	
	Mr. Joshua Lothrop, of Norwich, - -	3	15	
	Phinehas Lyman, Esq. of Suffield, - -	2	5	
	The Rev. Jonathan Merick, of Branford, -	2	5	
	Mr. John Mix, of New Haven, - - -	9	0	
	David Rowland, Esq. of Fairfield, - -	2	5	
	Thomas Seymour Esq. of Hartford, - -	3	15	
	Capt. Jonathan Seymour, of Hartford, -	2	5	
	Elisha Sheldon, Esq. of Litchfield, - -	2	6	
	Roger Sherman, Esq. of New Haven, - -	7	10	
	The Rev. Charles Jeffery Smith, of Brook Haven, Long-Island, - - - - -	5	5	
	Jonathan Trumble, Esq. of Lebanon, - -	4	10	
	Robert Walker, Esq. of Stratford, - -	2	5	
	Mr. Jonathan Welles, of Glassenbury, -	3	0	
	The Rev. Thomas White, of Bolton, - -	3	17	
	Capt. Jonathan White, of Lebanon, - -	2	5	
	The Rev. Elnathan Whitman, of Hartford,	2	5	
	Madam Elizabeth Williams, of Weathersfield,	3	15	
	The Rev. Solomon Williams, of Lebanon, -	2	5	
	The Rev. Eliphalet Williams, of Hartford, -	3	0	
	Sundry lesser donations amounting to - -	27	16	
1762.	The Rev. Jared Eliot, of Kilingworth, -	7	10	
	Bishop Sherlock, his sermons, 4 volumes, 6 duplicates, - - - - - - -	3	0	
	Dr. Hales and Dr. Wilson, 60 sets of Dr. Leland's View of Deistical Writers, - -	25	0	
	Daniel Scot J. U. D. his Appendix ad Thesaurum Stephani: 2 vols. fol. - - -	2	0	
	The Rev. John Erskine, several valuable books,	2	0	

		£.	s.	d.
1762.	Mr. John Hotchkiss, of New Haven, Jefferies's History of French America, Ward's Oratory, 2 vols. Sheridan on education, and 5 of Dr. Watts' psalm-books, with notes, - -	4	0	
1763.	Mr. Philip Schuyler, of Albany, an electrical instrument and books, - - - -	3	0	
1765.	George Mills, Esq. of New Haven, Jefferies's History of French America, - - -	2	0	
	Thomas Whately, Esq. a member of parliament, and secretary to the board of treasury; the palace of Diocletian, in Cuts, - -	3	0	
	The Honorable the General Assembly, towards finishing the chapel, - - - -	245	13	9
	Richard Jackson, Esq. a member of parliament, and agent for the colony of Connecticut, towards finishing the chapel, - - -	100	0	
1766.	Mr. John Hotchkiss, of New Haven, Ridgley's Body of Divinity, 2 vols. folio, - -	2	10	

Public and private benefactions to the college, made since the termination of President Clap's account, arranged chronologically.

1770. His Excellency Governor Trumbull, a tract of land in Lebanon, value, - - - - - $100

1777. Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, of Wethersfield, - $200

The Rev. George Colton, of Bolton, a small donation, specific, - - - - - $10

The Rev. Messrs. Salter, Johnson, Lockwood and Pitkin, (of the corporation,) each ten dollars, for a special object, - - - - - $40

Owners of the sloop of war Satisfaction, Kennicott's Hebrew Bible, with various readings. Vol. I. folio.

1778. Expences of removing Doctor Stiles's family from Portsmouth, paid by the Treasurer of the State, in compliance with an act of the General Assembly, £242 10*s.* 6*d.* N. B. The depreciated state of the currency, arising out of the war, renders it impossible to ascertain the true value of this gift.

A donation from President Stiles, specific in object, $40

1779. Elias Beers, Bedford's Chronology, and other valuable books afterwards.

David Austin, a Planetarium.

1781. Rev. Nathan Strong, of Hartford, a Scioptic glass.

Rev. Richard Salter, D. D. of Mansfield, a tract of land of 200 acres, the rents appropriated to encourage the study of the Hebrew and the Oriental languages. In 1792 it was leased for £470, consideration, and one penny per annum rent, equal to - - - - $1,566 67

1782. Dr. Daniel Lathrop, of Norwich, £500; equal to $1,666 66

1783. Jacob R. Rivera, of Leicester, Mass. a portrait of the Jewish Rabbi, Haijm Isaac Carigal.

1784. Jeremiah Atwater, of New Haven, expense of painting the pulpit and gallery of the Chapel.

1786. Rev. Stephen Johnson, of Lyme, three copies of his Treatise on Future Punishment.

1787. Samuel Lockwood, D. D. £100; equal to $333 33
This donation was on the condition that it should be increased to $1000, and then be applied to the purchase of apparatus. The sum mentioned in the condition was subsequently made up, principally by subscriptions of the citizens of New Haven, and the apparatus procured in the year 1789.

1788. Rev. John Erskine, D. D. of Edinburgh, several donations of books.—N. B. Between the years 1788 and 1795, Doctor Erskine contributed 120 volumes to the library.

Rev. William Gordon, of Roxbury, sundry books.

1789. Rev. Eliphalet Williams, of East Hartford, donation of books.

Hon. Dudley North, M. P. an elegant portrait of Gov. Yale.

Doctor Price and Mr. Vaughan, of London, Col. John Broome and Mr. Samuel Broome, of New York, their agency in the purchase and free transportation of Philosophical apparatus.

Noah Webster, Esq. of New Haven, Connecticut, a part of the profits of his Grammatical Institute, to be appropriated in premiums, for composition, &c.

Capt. Peter Pond, of Milford, a collection of American Fossils.

Rev. Samuel Lockwood, D. D. of Andover, for increase of the library; a State certificate for the sum of £336 14s. lawful money; equal to - $1,122 33

Rev. Messrs. Jared Elliot and Thomas Ruggles, avails of former donations, now vested in United States certificates of stock, to purchase books, - - $114 98

His Excellency Governor Trumbull, the portrait of his father, the former Governor Trumbull.

1792. By virtue of an act of the General Assembly, commissioners were appointed, with authority to receive balances due on taxes imposed by the State, and to apply the same for the benefit of Yale College, on the terms and conditions therein expressed. The sum of £2500 (lawful money, and equal to $8,333 33 of the present currency of the United States,) was appropriated for the erection of a new "Building or College for the reception and accommodation of students;" the residue was to be applied for the support of Professors, &c. A reservation of 50 per cent. of the amount collected, formed a section of the Law, at the time of the grant, but was subsequently commuted by an act of the Assembly. The Corporation of the College acceded to the terms imposed by the Legislature, at their next meeting after the passage of the act; and the grant yielded to the funds about $40,630. At the session of the Legislature, in the year 1800, the Corporation of the College was discharged from the appropriations imposed by the acts of 1792 and 1796.

A donation of books from Mr. William Hyslop, of Brooklyn, Massachusetts, the proceeds of money sent by him to Dr. Erskine of Edinburgh, "to be improved and applied by him for the promotion of piety and literature."

Mr. Babington, Gisborn's Moral Philosophy, with remarks, sent by Dr. Erskine.

1794. John Ford, of Branford, a house and farm on certain conditions, specified in the grant.

1801. Mr. Jeremiah Atwater, of New Haven, a present of two chandeliers for the use of the chapel.

1807. Hon. Oliver Wolcott, of Litchfield, last Governor of the State, of that name, - - - - - $2,000

By the terms of his gift the interest is to be applied to the library.

1811 and 1825. These two periods are noted in connection in reference to the splendid cabinet procured from Col. Gibbs; the first as the date of a valuable deposit, the second as designating the period of purchase on the liberal terms afforded by the vender. The sketch in regard to the cabinet, inserted in a previous part of this appendix, will give a guidance to the liberal gentlemen, whose efficient aid effected the purchase.

1813. A legacy from Isaac Beers, Esq. of New Haven, 1900 acres of land in the town of Holland, Vt.

1814. A grant from the State, of the nominal amount of $30,000 for the establishment of a medical department in the College.

1817. A donation, by legacy, from Noah Linsley, Esq. of Wheeling, Virginia, - - - - $3,000

1820. A marble bust of General David Humphreys. Presented by his widow.

1821. Portrait of the first Governor Trumbull, presented by his son John Trumbull, Esq.

1822. For the permanent establishment of the Theological department.

Donations for the Dwight Professorship, viz.

By Eleazer T. Fitch, D. D. Professor, &c. - -		$1,666 66
" William Leffingwell, New Haven, (Land,)	1250 00	
" " " " " (Cash,)	750 00	2,000 00
" Timothy Dwight, of New Haven, - -		5,000 00
" Henry L. Ellsworth, Hartford, - -		1,000 00
" Jeremiah Day, D. D. President, - -		700 00
" Benjamin Silliman, LL. D. Professor, - -		150 00
" J. L. Kingsley, Professor, - - -		500 00
" Anna Townsend, of New Haven, - -		500 00

By Abraham and Jared Bradley, of New Haven, (Land, sold for)				$600 00
" Stephen Twining, New Haven,				250 00
" Hull and Townsend,	do.			500 00
" Dyer White,	do.			300 00
" William H. Elliott,	do.	(Land,)	200 00	
" " " "	do.	(Cash,)	100 00	300 00
" John H. Coley,	do.			100 00
" Jehiel Forbes,	do.			50 00
" Elihu Sanford,	do.			50 00
" A Lady,	do.			90 00
" Titus Street,	do.			1,000 00
" Stephen Van Rensselaer, LL. D. Albany, N. Y.				500 00
" William C. Woodbridge, Hartford,				150 00
" Thomas S. Williams,	do.			500 00
" Cornelia Hubbard, Middletown,				1,000 00
" Harriet W. Cobb, Portland, Me.				50 00
" William W. Ellsworth, Hartford,				800 00
" Arthur Tappan, New York,				1,000 00
" Jonathan Little,	do.			500 00
" Richard Varick,	do.			200 00
" Sherman Converse,	do.			500 00
" James E. Beach,	do.			100 00
" A Friend,	do.			500 00
" Benjamin Curtis,	do.			250 00
" Thomas R. Gould, of Whitesborough, N. Y.				100 00
" Orrin Day, of Cattskill, N. Y.				250 00
" Garrit Smith, of Peterborough, N. Y.				250 00
" Henry Dwight, of New Haven,				100 00
" Hon. David Daggett,	do.			500 00
" Aristarchus Champion, of Champion, N. Y.				1,590 00
" Elizur Goodrich, Jun. of Utica, N. Y.				125 00
" Henry Rutgers, of New York,				50 00
" Daniel Metcalf, of Lebanon, Ct.				600 00
" Zachariah Lewis, of New York,				75 00
" Ebenezer Parker, of Boston,				500 00
" Henrietta F. Whitney, of New Haven,				500 00
" Alexander Phœnix, of New York,				150 00

By Rev. David Smith, of Durham, - - -	$100 00
" Abel Wheeler, of Oxford, - - -	100 00
" A legacy from Mrs. Martha Denison, of Wilkesbarre,	1,000 00
" " " Miss Nancy Starr, of Middletown,	525 00
" Sundry donations less than $50, - -	290 78
	$27,612 44

N. B. Of the above donations, the sum of nine thousand two hundred dollars, was invested in the Eagle Bank, and lost by the failure of that institution.

Donations to the Sacred Literature Professorship, viz.

By Richard Varick, of New York, - -	$200 00
" Nehemiah Hubbard, of Middletown, Ct. -	500 00
" Sophia Townsend, of New Haven, - - -	50 00
" Joseph Hurlburt, of New London, - - -	50 00
" Eleazar F. Backus, of New Haven, - -	1,000 00
" John Davenport, of Stamford, - -	150 00
" Thomas Darling, of New York, - -	50 00
" John H. De Forest, of Humphreysville, -	100 00
" Richard Hubbard, of Middletown, - -	100 00
" Arthur Tappan, of New York, - -	1,000 00
" John C. Smith, of Sharon, - - -	100 00
" Joshua L. Williams, of Middletown, -	50 00
" Other donations, under $50 each, - -	5,879 22
	$9,229 22

Donations for Theological purposes, viz.

By Anson G. Phelps, of New York, - -	$ 50 00
" Jonathan Little, do. - -	250 00
" Chauncey A. Goodrich, Professor, - -	500 00
" Knowles Taylor, of New York, - -	50 00
" A. Phœnix, do. - - -	150 00
" A. Tappan, do. - - -	100 00
" Joseph Otis, of Stratford, - - -	300 00
" Donations of less than $50, - - -	130 00
	$1,530 00

A donation from Roswell Colt, Esq. of Baltimore, in land, estimated from - - - - $900 to 1000

Additional contributions in the year 1822.

The Rev. Jedediah Morse, D. D. subscription in books, $500
Mr. Samuel F. B. Morse, do. do. $500
Eli Whitney, Esq. Cash, - - - $500

This donation, by the terms of the grant, was to be applied to a perpetual fund, for the purchase of books, relative to practical Mechanics and Physical science.

1823. A donation from David C. De Forest, Esq. late Consul General from Buenos Ayres, on specified conditions, $5000
Sheldon Clark, Esq. of Oxford, a donation, on terms specified, - - - - - $5000

1824. William W. Woolsey, Esq. of New York, a tract of land in the town of Lysle, Chenango County, N. Y. on certain conditions, about - - - - $1000
An unknown benefactor, for the enlargement of the library, - - - - - - - $500
The Benevolent Society of Yale College on their dissolution, on specific terms, 1st. Their library. 2d. Their funds, amounting to - - - - $567 36
N. B. The interest of this benefaction is to be applied in aid of indigent students, &c.
Sheldon Clark, Esq. of Oxford, to establish a scholarship on specific terms, - - - - - $1000

1825. Citizens of New Haven in aid of purchasing the "Gibbs' Mineralogical Cabinet," - - $10,000
Citizens of New York, do. - - - $3500
Alumni of Yale College in South Carolina, do. $800
Thomas Day, Esq. of Hartford, on terms specified, $2000.
The Rev. John Elliot, D. D. of East Guilford, nine acres of land sold in 1825 for - - - - $360

1826. Daniel Boardman, Esq. of New York, 1010 acres of land in Granby, Vt.

1827. William C. Woodbridge, a large map of Rome.
Joseph Stansbury, Esq. of London, Ackermann's history of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, with 200 splendid engravings; 4 vols. imperial, 4to.
Geo. Hoadly, of N. Haven, a portrait of Eli Whitney, Esq.

1828. Commodore Isaac Hull, of the United States Navy, a collection of pictures and minerals.

Arthur Tappan, Esq. of New York, for the tuition of beneficiaries of the American Education Society, of the classes entering in the years 1828 and 1829, more or less. On this benefaction, there has been paid in $2\frac{2}{3}$ years, $2,350. Its continuance for $1\frac{1}{3}$ year more is estimated at $1,750, - - - - $4,100

Ithiel Town, Esq. of New Haven, a donation of $500

Isaac Mills, Esq. of do. 100 acres of land in Millsford, Ashtabula Co. Ohio.

Sheldon Clark, Esq. of Oxford, Ct. for an achromatic telescope, and a pair of 21 inch globes, - $1,250

Samuel S. Lusk, Esq. of Albany, Montanus's Hebrew Bible and Greek Testament, 6 vols. 8vo. from the library of the Rev. John Davenport, the first pastor of N. Haven.

1829. John McAdam, Esq. of Great Britain, residing at Naples, a set of Models of Ancient Temples, and of a Sarcophagus at Pœstum, through the agency of Wm. McCrackan, Esq.

1830. Mrs. Humphreys, relict of the late Gen. David Humphreys, now Mrs. Walewski, two portraits of Gen. Humphreys.

1831. From the Legislature, being a part of the bonus on the grant of a bank charter to Bridgeport, - $7000

Donations by the Alumni.

1827. The Alumni of Yale College at the Commencement in 1827 formed themselves into a society under the following constitution:

Art. I. This association shall be called the Society of the Alumni of Yale College.

Art. II. Its general object shall be to sustain and advance the interests of Yale College.

Art. III. Its officers shall be a President, Vice Presidents, Directors, a Secretary and a Treasurer.

Art. IV. An Alumnus who pays two dollars annually, shall be a member of the Society, and shall be considered as continuing such, until he gives notice to the Treasurer of his intention to withdraw.

Art V. One who pays fifteen dollars at one time, shall be a member of the society for ten years.

Art. VI. One who pays twenty five dollars at a time, shall be a member for life.

ART. VII. Any person (whether an alumnus or not) who contributes the sum of fifty dollars, shall be a Director for life.

ART. VIII. Any person (whether an alumnus or not) who contributes the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, shall be an Honorary Vice President for life.

ART. IX. Provides that the officers shall be chosen at the annual meeting.

ART. X. Provides that all meetings shall be holden at New Haven; the annual meeting, at the season of commencement.

ART. XI. The funds of the society shall be appropriated to such objects as the donors respectively may specify; if no object is specified by the donors, the directors shall dispose of them, &c. in accordance with the general objects, and spirit of the association, and make report to the next annual meeting.

On the adoption of the above constitution, at a numerous meeting of the Alumni, a book being opened, subscriptions highly respectable both in names and amount, were made. It has been enlarged since, and is still open for the further subscriptions of the Alumni, and other benevolent patrons.

The sums already received (from a larger amount subscribed) is - - - - - - - - - $3,814 50

Of which has been applied and paid over to the theological department, as specifically directed by the donors 737 00

$3,077 50

The remainder, deducting expenses, has been vested in bank stock and other funds, and has been appropriated by the society to the support of one of the professorships, to be hereafter designated, and called the *Professorship of the Alumni.*

N. B. The preceding list of benefactions has been compiled from the records of the College, and the books of the treasurer. The author is sensible that it is deficient in many respects, and that donations, *entitled to notice*, may have been in some cases omitted. The notations of *benefactions*, required the examination of several volumes of records. In the progress of the inquiry, it was ascertained that their names and gifts, had been stated in several books, and under different heads. The errors thus occurring, and which are not chargeable to any intentional omissions, it is hoped, may be hereafter rectified by the publication of a perfect list.

In the year 1822, an application was made to the Legislature, for an appropriation in aid of the funds of the College. As the report of the Committee appointed on that occasion, and of which the present Governor of the State was Chairman, exhibits in a condensed form the various grants made by the State in behalf of the College, it is inserted without diminution. How far the conclusion of the Committee, conforms to the statement of facts and the reasons specified in the body of the report, it is not the province of the compiler to judge.

The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of the President and Fellows of Yale College, respectfully

REPORT:

That they have investigated the facts stated in said petition; and have also taken into consideration the two "resolutions" submitted to them by the House of Representatives—the first directing them to inquire concerning the donations made by this State to the Corporation of Yale College—and the latter, directing their inquiries to the mode of instruction, and existing bye-laws, designed to secure to one denomination of christians the government of the College; and the result of their examination is now submitted.

The productive capital of the College may be estimated at fifty thousand dollars; but the same is now subject to a debt recently incurred, by the erection of one new building, the expense of which is about eleven thousand dollars, and if no means can be devised to pay off this sum, it must eventually be deducted from the capital of the corporation; and will reduce the annual income below what appears to be absolutely necessary to the prosperity of the institution. The number of students has greatly increased within a few years past, and we are happy to have it in our power to state, that the number of students now exceeds that of any other College in the United States.

This fact alone, is conclusive testimony to our minds, that the institution of Yale College is worthy of our greatest exertions, and should excite in every breast that ambition, so sensibly felt by those who delight to behold the State of Connecticut justly claim-

ing a place, in the history of our nation, to which others strive to attain in vain. This institution ever has been, and we confidently hope ever will be, the pride of our State, whose legislatures have from time to time, extended a fostering hand.

At the institution of the College, an annual grant was made, which, with some additions, continued forty-four years; and at the expiration of that time, the whole amount was $12,399 10

Sundry other *specific grants*, from 1716 to 1766, amounted to 9,168 00

In the year 1792, the General Assembly authorized the 'Trustees' to receive certain arrearages of taxes upon *condition* of paying into the treasury of this State, 50 per cent. of the whole amount collected, in any description of U. S. stock. And subsequently an arrangement was made by which the Treasury of this State realized $13,726 39, and the College realized from this grant 40,629 80

It appears that nothing more was given until the general appropriation of 1816, for religion and literature. The College proportion was 8,785 70

And 1500 acres of land granted in 1732, in Litchfield County, of the value of about 600 00

The whole amounting to $71,582 60

This estimate does not include the avails of a lottery which was authorized by the General Assembly in 1747, and from which was obtained the sum of $2,220 00; neither does it include the appropriations for the "Medical Institution." For the last four years, the average annual expenditures of the College have exceeded the income.

There has been paid by students for tuition, &c. annually, $12,024 00

Interest of the College funds, 3,000 00

$15,024 00

Expenditures for the same period: instruction, repairs, incidental expenses, &c. $15,474 00

The College buildings are now in excellent repair, and are worth more than has ever been given by this State. The Committee regret that public sentiment has been impressed that more frequent grants and donations, and to a larger amount, have been made by the State, than facts will warrant. The present flourishing state and high reputation of the College, are such, that the buildings are inadequate to the accommodation of all the students, who resort to this seminary.

In the year 1708, when our fathers obtained for their posterity the establishment of this College, they were nearly all of one religious denomination, and their primary object was to educate and qualify their sons for the ministry,—and as they were strongly impressed with the impropriety of that oppression from which they had just escaped, and to secure themselves against that oppression, it was required by the bye-laws of the College, that before entering upon the duties of an office in the College, the candidate should declare his assent to the confession of faith and rules of ecclesiastical discipline, agreed upon by the Churches in this State in 1708, which requisitions continued down to the year 1817; since which, by their laws, the candidate has his election, to make that declaration, *or in some other way*, give satisfactory evidence to the President and Fellows, of his religious belief and qualifications.

The government of the College is established on the plan of that of a well regulated family, marked with all that mildness and humanity, so happily cultivated at the present day.

The petitioners seek an additional grant from the treasury, to enable them to pay off the expenses of the College lately erected, and to enable them to maintain the character and utility of this institution, and transmit its benefits to future generations.

The Committee having given to the various subjects referred to them, all that attention their limited time would admit of, are, on the whole, of the opinion, that at present it would be inexpedient to make the grant desired.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Signed per order, J. S. Peters.

May Session, 1822.

SECTION IX.

CONTINUATION TO 1838.

SINCE the preceding pages were published, considerable additions have been made to the funds, buildings, &c. of the institution, some notice of which is necessary to bring down these Annals to the present year. From the nature of the case, the contents of this section must be quite miscellaneous.

TRUMBULL GALLERY.

In the year 1832, Col. Trumbull, who had long devoted himself to the study of the art of painting both in Europe and in this country, offered to the College his series of paintings commemorating important events of the American Revolution, together with others of his paintings, on condition, "that after his decease the proceeds of the exhibition should be forever applied in aid of the education of poor scholars in Yale College." This generous offer on the part of Col. Trumbull, rendered it necessary that some building should be prepared for their reception. A stone edifice covered with stucco, two stories in height, sixty feet in length, and thirty feet in breadth, was accordingly erected in the rear of the principal buildings. The lower story is occupied in part as a Lecture Room for the Theological Department, and the remainder as offices for the treasurer and steward. The upper, consisting of two large saloons separated by folding doors, is devoted to the paintings belonging to the College. The outer one contains the portraits of Gov. Yale, Bishop Berkeley, President Stiles, and numerous other gentlemen connected with the history of the College, either by their benefactions or as instructors. The inner saloon is exclusively occupied by the paintings of Col. Trumbull. The principal are those relating to the war of the revolution, viz.

The battle of Bunker Hill, June 17th, 1775.

The death of Gen. Montgomery in the attack of Quebec, Dec. 31st, 1775.

Declaration of Independence, July 4th, 1776.
Capture of the Hessians at Trenton, Dec. 26th, 1776.
Death of Gen. Mercer at the battle of Princeton, Jan. 3d, 1777.
Surrender of Gen. Burgoyne, Oct. 16th, 1777.
Surrender of Lord Cornwallis, Oct. 19th, 1781.
Resignation of Gen. Washington, Dec. 23d, 1783.

In addition to these, there are also forty other paintings on various subjects. "The artist was one of the aid-de-camps of Gen. Washington in the first year of the revolution, and in the succeeding year was deputy-adjutant-general of the northern department, under the command of Major General Gates. Anticipating the vast consequences of the revolution, and the future greatness of his country, Col. Trumbull resolved to cultivate his natural taste for drawing, with the hope of thus binding his name to the great events of the time, by becoming the graphic historiographer of them and of his early comrades. With the advice of John Adams, then minister at London, and Thomas Jefferson, who held the same rank at Paris, he entered upon his labor of preparing a series of paintings in commemoration of the principal events of the revolution, in which should be preserved as far as possible, faithful portraits of those who had been conspicuous actors in the various scenes, whether civil or military, as well as accurate details of the dress, manners, arms, &c., of the times, with all which he had been familiarly acquainted."* In prosecution of his plan, he traveled through various parts of the country from New Hampshire to Georgia, and succeeded in obtaining the portraits of nearly two hundred and fifty persons distinguished in that important period. Thus the value of these paintings, as works of art, is very much increased by their fidelity as portraits. A small fee is required for admission to the Gallery.

DIVINITY COLLEGE.

No adequate provision for the accommodation of the Theological students had been made previous to the year 1835, when, through the contributions of a number of benevolent individuals, means were provided for erecting a building for their use. This

* "Catalogue of Paintings, by Col. Trumbull," &c.

building, known as Divinity College, is erected on a line with the other College edifices, and resembles them in general appearance and arrangement. No rent is required from the occupants of the rooms, with the exception of a charge of $5,00 per annum for care of rooms, repairs, &c.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS' FUND.

After the failure of the Eagle Bank, by which disastrous event was lost a large share of the productive fund of the institution, the income of the College was found inadequate to defray its expenses. At a meeting of the "Society of the Alumni," in the year 1831, it was proposed that an effort should be made to raise the sum of $100,000 as a permanent fund. The effort proved successful. The terms of subscription, with the names of the donors, are subjoined.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

We, the subscribers, Friends of Yale College, desirous of furnishing that Institution with more ample means of usefulness, do agree to pay to the Treasurer thereof, the sums annexed to our names respectively, on the following terms:

First. No subscription shall be obligatory, unless the sum of at least One Hundred Thousand Dollars shall be subscribed, before the first day of December, A. D. 1832.

Second. The subscriptions shall be paid in four equal annual payments; the first payment to become due on the first day of January, A. D. 1833, and the remaining payments on the first day of January in each of the three succeeding years.

Third. If any subscriptions shall be made upon terms of payment different from those above specified, the value of such subscriptions, in reference to the preceding articles shall be estimated by the Presidents of the United States Branch, in New-York City, the Merchants' Bank in said City, and the Bank of New-York; and said subscriptions shall be considered, at said valuation, as part of said sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Fourth. Each subscriber shall have the privilege of designating, previous to the payment of his first installment, the object to which his subscription shall be applied; but if no object be designated, the Corporation of the College shall hold the same, as a permanent fund, of which the income only shall be appropriated to the support of the Academical Department.

YALE COLLEGE, SEPT. 1, 1831.

NAMES OF THE DONORS.

Names.	*Residence.*	*Subscriptions.*
Joseph Abbot,	*Ellington,**	250
Roswell Abernethy,	*Woodbury,*	10
John G. Adams,	*New York City,*	100
Timothy Alling,	*New Haven,*	20
Samuel R. Andrew,	*Woodbury,*	40
Ethan A. Andrews,	*New Haven,*	100
Andrews & Stevens,	*Canaan,*	100
Wm. W. Andrews,	*Cornwall,*	100
John Jacob Astor,	*New York City,*	500
Charles Atwater,	*New Haven,*	1000
Elihu Atwater,	*New Haven,*	75
Elnathan Atwater,	*New Haven,*	100
Henry C. Atwater,	*New Haven,*	50
Jason Atwater,	*New Haven,*	50
Jeremiah Atwater, Jr.	*New Haven,*	20
Lyman H. Atwater,	*New Haven,*	100
Anson S. Atwood,	*Mansfield,*	30
John M. Atwood,	*Philadelphia, Pa.*	100
Eli B. Austin,	*New Haven,*	100
Allen Ayrault,	*Geneseo, N. Y.*	100
Ebenezer Ayres,	*New Canaan,*	10
John Babcock,	*New Haven,*	200
Asa Bacon,	*Litchfield,*	300
John Bacon,	*Canterbury,*	50
Leonard Bacon,	*New Haven,*	150
Samuel G. Baker,	*Baltimore, Md.*	100
William N. Baker,	*Baltimore, Md.*	100
Henry Baldwin,	*Philadelphia, Pa.*	200
Micah Baldwin,	*New York City,*	500
Samuel W. Baldwin,	*Roxbury,*	10
Silas I. Baldwin,	*New Haven,*	100
S. & H. Baldwin,	*Washington,*	10
Simeon & R. S. Baldwin,	*New Haven,*	150
Theron Baldwin,	*Jacksonville, Ill.*	50
Truman Baldwin,	*New Preston,*	25
Baldwin & Treadway,	*New Haven,*	100
Edmund L. Barber,	*New Haven,*	20
John W. Barber,	*New Haven,*	50
Lewis Barber,	*Farmington,*	25

* The name of the state is omitted, where the donor resides in Connecticut.

Names.	*Residence.*	*Subscriptions.*
F. A. P. Barnard,	*New York City,*	100
Henry Barnard,	*Hartford,*	100
E. P. Barrows,	*Hartford,*	100
D. E. Bartlett,	*Hartford,*	100
John H. Beach,	*Auburn, N. Y.*	50
Benjamin Beecher,	*New Haven,*	100
J. & J. D. Beecher,	*New Haven,*	25
William P. Beecher,	*New Haven,*	50
Isaac Beers,	*New Haven,*	100
Timothy P. Beers,	*New Haven,*	100
Aaron Benedict,	*Waterbury,*	100
Harriet J. Benedict,	*Woodbury,*	500
Everard Benjamin,	*New Haven,*	40
Joseph Bennett,	*New Preston,*	20
Walter H. Bidwell,	*New Haven,*	50
Horace Binney, Jr.	*Philadelphia, Pa.*	100
John B. Bispham,	*Philadelphia, Pa.*	100
Timothy Bishop,	*New Haven,*	100
G. W. Blagden,	*Boston, Mass.*	20
Sherman Blair,	*New Haven,*	40
Eli W. Blake,	*New Haven,*	100
Philos Blake,	*New Haven,*	100
George Bliss,	*Springfield, Mass.*	100
D. S. Boardman,	*New Milford,*	50
H. A. Boardman,	*Troy, N. Y.*	100
William W. Boardman,	*New Haven,*	100
Walter Booth,	*Meriden,*	100
Wilson Booth,	*New Haven,*	20
Benjamin Bosworth,	*Eastford,*	40
John Boynton,	*South Coventry,*	200
Asa Bradley,	*New Haven,*	25
Beriah Bradley,	*New Haven,*	50
Joseph H. Bradley,	*Washington City,*	100
Elishama Brandegee,	*Berlin,*	100
George Brinckerhoff,	*Albany, N. Y.*	100
D. B. Brinsmade,	*Washington,*	100
Lucy Brinsmade,	*Washington,*	10
Lydia Brinsmade,	*Washington,*	5
William Bristol,	*New Haven,*	250
William B. Bristol,	*New Haven,*	100
John H. Brockway,	*Ellington,*	200
Bennet Bronson,	*Waterbury,*	100
Josiah Bronson,	*Roxbury,*	10
Grove L. Brownell,	*Woodbury,*	40

Names.	*Residence.*	*Subscriptions.*
Bryan, Peck & Chidsey,	*New Haven,*	500
H. B. Buckingham,	*Norwich,*	20
William A. Buckingham,	*Norwich,*	25
Edward Bulkley,	*New Haven,*	25
Edward Bull,	*Lebanon,*	100
Frederick Bull,	*New York City,*	100
Thomas Bull,	*Woodbury,*	10
Daniel Burnap,	*Coventry,*	60
David J. Burr,	*Richmond, Va.*	100
Joseph Burton,	*Waterbury,*	100
Horace Bushnell,	*New Preston,*	100
Charles Butler,	*New London,*	100
John S. Butler,	*Worcester, Mass.*	25
Candee, Dean & Cutler,	*New Haven,*	300
George Carrington,	*Goshen,*	25
J. H. Carter,	*Prince William Co. Va.*	100
Thomas Carter,	*New Canaan,*	50
William Carter,	*Yale College,*	50
J. H. Carruth,	*Phillipston, Mass.*	25
George Champion,	*Colchester,*	100
Ezra Chappell,	*New London,*	100
Charles Chauncey,	*Philadelphia, Pa.*	200
Elihu Chauncey,	*Philadelphia, Pa.*	400
Nathaniel Chauncey,	*Philadelphia, Pa.*	100
W. W. Chester,	*New York City,*	500
Linus Child,	*Southbridge, Mass.*	25
Edwards Clarke,	*Windham,*	40
Cassius M. Clay,	*Madison, Ky.*	200
Edward Cleaveland,	*Shipton, L. C.*	25
Richard F. Cleaveland,	*Windham,*	20
Wm. P. Cleaveland,	*New London,*	200
Wm. P. Cleaveland, Jr.	*New London,*	50
Jonathan Cogswell,	*Berlin,*	100
Charles Coit,	*Norwich,*	100
Daniel T. Coit,	*Boston, Mass.*	50
Daniel L. Coit,	*Norwich,*	150
Edward Coit,	*Norwich,*	20
Erastus Coit,	*Norwich,*	100
George Coit,	*Norwich,*	20
Thomas C. Coit,	*Natchez, Miss.*	100
John H. Coley,	*New Haven,*	100
Roswell L. Colt,	*Baltimore, Md.*	400
Erastus Colton,	*Hartford,*	25
David C. Comstock,	*Yale College,*	100

Names.	*Residence.*	*Subscriptions.*
Samuel Comstock,	*New Milford,*	100
Edward P. Cooke,	*Hartford,*	100
Oliver D. Cooke,	*Hartford,*	1000
Thomas Cooke,	*New Haven,*	25
Elias Cornelius,	*New York City,*	100
Erastus Corning,	*Albany, N. Y.*	500
Jasper Corning,	*New York City,*	100
J. Hamilton Couper,	*Charleston, S. C.*	100
Elisha A. Cowles,	*Meriden,*	100
G. Cowles,	*Danvers,*	10
Martin Cowles,	*Farmington,*	20
Richard Cowles,	*Farmington,*	100
Timothy Cowles,	*Farmington,*	1000
D. P. Crosby,	*Mansfield,*	5
Stiles Curtiss,	*Woodbury,*	20
Joseph Cushing, Jun.	*Baltimore, Md.*	200
Pliny Cutler,	*Boston, Mass.*	100
Wm. W. Cutler,	*Boston, Mass.*	100
Asa Cutler,	*Killingly,*	20
David Daggett,	*New Haven,*	1000
William Daggett,	*New Haven,*	100
Geo. Danielson,	*Killingly,*	20
Hezekiah Danielson,	*Killingly,*	16
Sarah Danielson,	*Killingly,*	20
William Danielson's Heirs,	*Westfield,*	50
Theodore Davenport,	*Stamford,*	100
Samuel P. Davis,	*New Haven,*	25
Benj. Day,	*Springfield, Mass.*	100
Henry N. Day,	*Yale College,*	100
Jeremiah Day,	*Yale College,*	1000
Robert Day,	*New York City,*	100
Sherman Day,	*New York City,*	100
Benj. De Forest & Sons,	*Watertown,*	100
John De Forest & Sons,	*Humphreysville,*	200
William H. Delancy,	*Philadelphia, Pa.*	100
Edward C. Delavan,	*Albany, N. Y.*	1000
J. T. Denison,	*New Haven,*	100
Elisha Dickerman, Jun.	*New Haven,*	100
Jas. T. Dickinson,	*Norwich,*	100
James Donaghe,	*New Haven,*	100
D. B. Douglass,	*Brooklyn, N. Y.*	100
George H. Douglas,	*Troy, N. Y.*	50
Jno. Depeyster Douw,	*Albany, N. Y.*	100
Virgil M. Dow,	*New Haven,*	100

Names.	*Residence.*	*Subscriptions.*
Alex. Duncan,	*Canandaigua, N. Y.*	250
Jno. N. Duncan,	*New Orleans, La.*	100
Lucius C. Duncan,	*New Orleans, La.*	500
Austin Dunham,	*Coventry,*	25
Warren Dutton,	*Boston, Mass.*	100
Durrie, Peck & Webster,	*New Haven,*	100
Edmund Dwight,	*Boston, Mass.*	400
Jno. J. A. Ebbets,	*New York City,*	100
J. E. Edwards,	*Hartford,*	50
Joseph Eldridge,	*Norfolk,*	100
Matthew G. Elliot,	*New Haven,*	20
Wm. H. Elliot,	*New Haven,*	200
Ezra Stiles Ely,	*Philadelphia, Pa.*	200
Wm. Ely,	*Hartford,*	50
Benj. English,	*New Haven,*	20
Jno. J. Evarts,	*Boston, Mass.*	100
Jno. M. Felder,	*Orangeburg, S. C.*	100
Richard S. Fellows,	*New York City,*	100
Arnold Fenner,	*Plainfield,*	20
Eleazar T. Fitch,	*Yale College,*	500
John Fitch,	*New Haven,*	100
Samuel H. Fletcher,	*Northbridge, Mass.*	25
J. Forbes & Son,	*New Haven,*	500
Lemuel Foster,	———, *Illinois,*	50
Jas. H. Francis,	*Dudley, Mass.*	25
Wm. Fuller,	———, *L. I.*	50
A Friend,	*Albany, N. Y.*	5000
A Friend,	*Litchfield,*	400
A Friend,	*New Haven,*	100
A Friend,	*Greenwich, Ct.*	100
A Friend,	———,	100
A Friend,	———,	100
A Friend,	———,	100
A Friend,	*Stamford,*	50
A Friend,	*Greenwich,*	5
E. Tucker,	*Windham,*	5
Elihu Gallup,	*Norwich,*	20
Thos. H. Gallaudet,	*Hartford,*	20
P. S. Galpin,	*New Haven,*	100
Hezekiah Gilbert,	*New Haven,*	25
Isaac Gilbert & Sons,	*New Haven,*	100
Levi Gilbert,	*New Haven,*	100
Sacket Gilbert,	*New Haven,*	20
Wm. C. Gilman,	*Norwich,*	100

Names.	*Residence.*	*Subscriptions.*
Chas. Goddard,	*Boston, Mass.*	100
Chauncey A. Goodrich,	*Yale College,*	1000
Chas. A. Goodrich,	*Berlin,*	50
Elizur Goodrich, Jun.	*Hartford,*	200
Edward Goodwin,	*Hartford,*	100
Geo. Goodwin, Jun.	*East Hartford,*	100
Geo. Goodyear,	*East Windsor,*	100
Horatio N. Graves,	*Sunderland, Mass.*	100
Thos. Gray,	*Windham,*	40
David Greene,	*Boston, Mass.*	10
Wm. P. Greene,	*Norwich,*	100
Thomas S. Grimké,	*Charleston, S. C.*	50
Chas. Griswold,	*Lyme,*	100
Geo. Griswold,	*New York City,*	500
Leverett Griswold,	*New Haven,*	40
Chas. P. Grosvenor,	*New Haven,*	100
Timothy Hall,	*East Hartford,*	10
——— Harris,	*Canterbury,*	5
Fosdic Harrison,	*Roxbury,*	10
Justus Harrison,	*New Haven,*	50
Luther Hart,	*Plymouth,*	500
Simeon Hart,	*Farmington,*	50
J. C. Hatch,	*New Preston,*	25
R. W. Haxall,	*Richmond, Va.*	25
Gordon Hayes,	*Washington,*	50
Henry Z. Hayner,	*Troy, N. Y.*	100
——— Hazen,	*Washington,*	10
Lewis Heerman,	*New Orleans, La.*	500
Hervey Heminway,	*New Haven,*	25
Tyler Heminway,	*New Haven,*	25
Alfred Hennen,	*New Orleans, La.*	200
Andrew Hine, Jr.	*Washington,*	50
Clarke Hine,	*New Milford,*	50
Chas. J. Hinsdale,	*Meriden,*	50
Samuel J. Hitchcock,	*New Haven,*	500
P. Rogers Hoffman,	*Baltimore, Md.*	100
Holly & Coffing,	*Salisbury,*	500
Geo. P. Holman,	*Fluvanna Co. Va.*	150
Abiel Holmes,	*Cambridge, Mass.*	50
Henry Holmes,	*Durham,*	100
Silas Holmes,	*New York City,*	1000
Chas. Hooker,	*New Haven,*	100
Edward Hooker,	*Farmington,*	200
Horace Hooker,	*Hartford,*	20

Names.	*Residence.*	*Subscriptions.*
Worthington Hooker,	*Norwich,*	25
Samuel M. Hopkins,	*Geneva, N. Y.*	200
Wm. W. Hoppin,	*Providence, R. I.*	200
Ezra Hotchkiss,	*New Haven,*	200
H. & L. Hotchkiss,	*New Haven,*	100
H. R. & S. R. Hotchkiss,	*New Haven,*	100
J. & R. H. Hotchkiss,	*Woodbury,*	50
Lewis Hotchkiss,	*New Haven,*	100
Russel Hotchkiss,	*New Haven,*	100
Wooster Hotchkiss,	*New Haven,*	100
John Howard,	*Springfield, Mass.*	100
Hezekiah Howe & Co.	*New Haven,*	100
Nehemiah Howe,	*Greenwich,*	20
Samuel Howe,	*Greenwich,*	100
Thomas Howell,	*New Haven,*	100
Eli T. Hoyt,	*Danbury,*	20
Russel Hoyt,	*Danbury,*	10
Oliver P. Hubbard,	*Yale College,*	50
Richard Hubbard,	*Middletown,*	500
Samuel Hubbard,	*Boston, Mass.*	500
Thomas Hubbard,	*New Haven,*	100
Wm. J. Hubbard,	*Boston, Mass.*	50
Henry Huggins,	*New Haven,*	100
Elisha Hull,	*New Haven,*	40
Hull, Townsend, Knevals & Co.	*New Haven,*	1000
Edward Huntington,	*New York City,*	200
Josiah Huntington,	*Boston, Mass.*	100
O. E. Huntington,	*New York City,*	500
Joseph Hurlburt,	*New London,*	1000
Samuel Hurlburt,	*Winchester,*	100
Chas. A. Ingersoll,	*New Haven,*	100
Ralph I. Ingersoll,	*New Haven,*	400
Ambrose Ives,	*Plymouth,*	100
Eli Ives,	*New Haven,*	400
Isaac Ives,	*Danbury,*	10
Nathan B. Ives,	*New Haven,*	100
F. T. & E. E. Jarman,	*New Haven,*	100
Wm. Jay,	*Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y.*	200
N. & S. S. Jocelyn,	*New Haven,*	50
Ebenezer Johnson,	*New Haven,*	20
Edwards Johnson,	*Stratford,*	100
Elisha C. Jones,	*Hartland,*	100
Geo. Jones,	*U. S. Navy,*	200
Geo. Jones, Jun.	*Savannah, Geo.*	100

Names.	*Residence.*	*Subscriptions.*
Wm. H. Jones,	*New Haven,*	100
James Judson,	*New Preston,*	25
Wm. P. Judson,	*Plymouth,*	25
Elias K. Kane,	*Kaskaskia, Illinois,*	100
Jno. K. Kane,	*Philadelphia, Pa.*	100
James Kent,	*New York City,*	400
Dennis Kimberly,	*New Haven,*	100
Francis King,	*Vernon,*	20
Jas. L. Kingsley,	*Yale College,*	400
Jonathan Knight,	*New Haven,*	500
Geo. J. Kollock,	*Savannah, Geo.*	100
Jonah Keeler,	*Ridgefield,*	100
Rodolphus Landfear,	*Montville,*	25
Joel Langdon & Son,	*Plymouth,*	300
Sanford Lawton,	*Monson, Mass.*	25
Ebenezer Learned,	*New London,*	100
Wm. A Learned,	*Thompson,*	100
Amasa Lathrop,	*Roxbury,*	10
Hannah Lathrop,	*Norwich,*	100
Mark Leavenworth,	*Waterbury,*	100
Joshua Leavitt,	*New York City,*	50
Lydia Leavitt,	*Washington,*	10
Samuel Leavitt,	*Washington,*	50
Wm. Leavitt,	*Washington,*	25
B. F. Lee,	*New York City,*	500
Wm. E. Lee,	*New York City,*	500
Wm. Leffingwell,	*New Haven,*	1000
Frederick B. Leonard,	*Lansingburg, N. Y.*	200
Addin Lewis,	*New Haven,*	500
Chas. A. & Geo. R. Lewis,	*New London,*	3000
Isaac Lewis,	*Greenwich,*	100
Jno. N. Lewis,	*Brooklyn, N. Y.*	100
Wm. B. Lewis,	*Brooklyn, N. Y.*	100
Zachariah Lewis,	*Brooklyn, N. Y.*	200
Chas. B. Lines, Jun.	*New Haven,*	25
Joseph Longworth,	*Cincinnati, Ohio,*	500
Benj. Lyman,	*Manchester,*	10
Erastus Lyman,	*Goshen,*	100
Frederick W. Lynde,	*New Haven,*	100
Maria Lyon,	*Pomfret,*	10
Mary Lyon,	*Pomfret,*	5
Nathaniel Lyon,	*New Haven,*	100
Wm. Lyon,	*New Haven,*	160
A. H. Maltby,	*New Haven,*	100

Names.	*Residence.*	*Subscriptions.*
John Maltby,	*Sutton, Mass.*	10
Giles Mansfield,	*New Haven,*	10
Thomas A. Marshall,	*Paris, Ky.*	100
Henry Marvin,	*New York City,*	200
John Marvin,	*Woodbury,*	40
Cyrus Mason,	*New York City,*	100
Wm. Maxwell,	*Norfolk, Va.*	200
Dyer McCall,	*Franklin,*	60
John McClellan,	*South Woodstock,*	20
Wm. McCrackan,	*New Haven,*	100
Charles J. McCurdy,	*Lyme,*	50
Abel M'Ewen,	*New London,*	50
Robert M'Ewen,	*New London,*	100
Darius Mead,	*Greenwich,*	100
Deborah Mead,	*Greenwich,*	50
Elizabeth R. Mead,	*Greenwich,*	50
Isaac Mead,	*Greenwich,*	100
Jehiel Mead,	*Greenwich,*	50
Rachael Mead,	*Greenwich,*	25
Shadrach Mead,	*Greenwich,*	100
Thomas A. Mead,	*Greenwich,*	50
William E. Mead,	*New York City,*	100
Zophar Mead,	*Greenwich,*	100
Orange Merwin,	*New Milford,*	100
Marcus Merriman, Jun.	*New Haven,*	20
Nicholas Mills,	*Richmond, Va.*	50
Chlorinda F. Minor,	*Roxbury,*	4
David S. Minor,	*Woodbury,*	20
E. S. Minor,	*New Haven,*	20
Jesse Minor,	*Woodbury,*	10
Matthew Minor, Jun.	*Woodbury,*	100
Silas Minor,	*Roxbury,*	10
William Minor,	*Roxbury,*	10
Alfred Mitchell,	*Norwich,*	200
Daniel T. Mitchell,	*Washington,*	20
Simeon Mitchell,	*Washington,*	100
Caleb Mix,	*New Haven,*	50
Louis F. Morell,	*New Haven,*	50
S. E. & R. C. Morse,	*New York City,*	1100
Wm. Moseley,	*New Haven,*	50
Israel Munson,	*Boston, Mass.*	5000
James Murdock,	*New Haven,*	50
Abner Neal,	*Baltimore, Md.*	100
Benj. D. Neil,	*Philadelphia, Pa.*	50

Names.	*Residence.*	*Subscriptions.*
Asahel Nettleton,	*East Windsor,*	100
R. H. Nevins,	*New Haven,*	300
Wm. Nevins,	*Baltimore, Md.*	100
Chas. Nicoll,	*New Haven,*	50
Chas. Nichols,	*Hebron,*	25
Jos. H. Nichols,	*Richmond, Va.*	50
Nicholson & Manvel,	*New Haven,*	100
Jesse Y. Niles,	*Norwich,*	20
Milo L. North,	———	20
Seth J. North,	*Berlin,*	40
Samuel Nott,	*Franklin,*	10
Augustus T. Norton,	*Cornwall,*	50
Jno. T. Norton,	*Albany, N. Y.*	500
James C. Odiorne,	*Boston, Mass.*	20
David L. Ogden,	*Southington,*	25
Denison Olmsted,	*New Haven,*	500
Francis Olmsted,	*New York City,*	500
Nathaniel Olmsted,	*New Haven,*	75
Solomon Olmsted,	*East Hartford,*	100
Aurelius D. Parker,	*Boston, Mass.*	25
Solomon Parker,	*Plymouth,*	25
Wm. Parmelee,	*Albany, N. Y.*	50
Henry E. Peck,	*New Haven,*	100
Israel Peck,	*Greenwich,*	20
Nathan Peck,	*New Haven,*	200
Obadiah Peck,	*Greenwich,*	50
Amos Pettingill,	*Newburyport, Mass.*	100
Pelatiah Perit,	*New York City,*	500
Alfred E. Perkins,	*Norwich,*	300
Alfred J. Perkins,	*Lisbon,*	50
Elias Perkins,	*New London,*	1000
F. A. Perkins,	*Norwich,*	50
George W. Perkins.	*Montreal, L. C.*	100
N. S. Perkins,	*New London,*	250
Thos. S. Perkins,	*New London,*	150
Edward Perot,	*Philadelphia,*	10
John M. S. Perry,	*Mendon, Mass.*	20
Amos A. Phelps,	*Boston, Mass.*	100
Dudley Phelps,	*Haverhill, Mass.*	25
Hiram Pierce,	*Plymouth,*	25
John Pierpont,	*Boston, Mass.*	100
Horace Pitkin,	*Manchester,*	100
Samuel Pitkin,	*East Hartford,*	100

Names.	*Residence.*	*Subscriptions.*
Timothy Pitkin,	*Farmington,*	150
Dennis Platt,	*Canterbury,*	20
Isaac G. Porter,	*New Haven,*	100
D. L. Porter,	*New Haven,*	100
Noah Porter,	*Farmington,*	100
Noah Porter, Jr.	*Farmington,*	100
Wm. S. Porter,	*Dudley, Mass.*	25
Daniel Potter,	*Plymouth,*	200
Julius Pratt,	*Meriden,*	50
Philo Pratt,	*Meriden,*	50
Isaac T. Preston,	*New Orleans, La.*	100
James Punderford,	*New Haven,*	25
Samuel Punderson,	*New Haven,*	25
Luzerne Ray,	*North Haven,*	100
Jno. Taft Reed,	*Boston, Mass.*	25
Stephen Reed,	*Richmond, Mass.*	10
Guy Richards,	*New York City,*	500
Samuel H. Riddell,	*Glastenbury,*	100
Dwight Ripley,	*Norwich,*	50
Geo. B. Ripley,	*Norwich,*	50
Jas. L. Ripley,	*Norwich,*	50
Joseph Ripley,	*New York City,*	100
David Ritter & Son,	*New Haven,*	50
Thos. Ritter,	*New York City,*	100
Geo. S. Robbins,	*New York City,*	500
John A. Rockwell,	*Norwich,*	100
Anson Rood,	*Danbury,*	50
Joel Root,	*New Haven,*	400
Judson A. Root,	*North Branford,*	100
Wm. Rudd,	*Scotland,*	50
Samuel Russell,	*Middletown,*	500
Edward Rutledge,	*Philadelphia, Pa.*	100
Edward Salisbury,	*Boston, Mass.*	500
C. J. Salter,	*New Haven,*	100
J. D. B. Salter,	*New Haven,*	20
Menemon Sandford,	*New Haven,*	50
Elihu Sanford,	*New Haven,*	200
Hervey Sanford,	*New Haven,*	120
Alden Scoville,	*Columbia Ville, N. Y.*	25
Henry Scovill,	*Plymouth,*	50
Ebenezer Seeley,	*New Haven,*	250
George D. Sheaff,	*Philadelphia, Pa.*	100
D. A. Sherman,	*Suffield,*	25

Names.	*Residence.*	*Subscriptions.*
Geo. Sherman,	*New Haven,*	50
Elijah Sherman,	*Woodbury,*	20
Roger M. Sherman,	*Fairfield,*	200
Sheffield & Beecher,	*New Haven,*	100
Geo. P. Shipman,	*New York City,*	50
Thos. L. Shipman,	*Southbury,*	100
Benjamin Silliman,	*Yale College,*	1000
Aaron N. Skinner,	*New Haven,*	100
Thos. H Skinner,	*Andover, Mass.*	200
Eli M. Smith,	*Roxbury,*	10
Elizur G. Smith,	*New Haven,*	1000
Jas. A. Smith,	*Hartford,*	100
John Smith,	*Exeter, N. H.*	25
Jno. Cotton Smith,	*Sharon,*	500
Nathan Smith,	*New Haven,*	200
Nathaniel B. Smith,	*Woodbury,*	100
Nathan R. Smith,	*Baltimore, Md.*	100
Phineas Smith,	*Woodbury,*	20
Smith & Graves,	*New Haven,*	50
Theophilus Smith,	*New Canaan,*	20
Jacob Southerland,	*Albany, N. Y.*	100
Ambrose Spencer,	*Albany, N. Y.*	100
Wm. B. Sprague,	*Albany, N. Y.*	100
A. D. Stanley,	*Yale College,*	100
John B. Staples,	*New York City,*	100
Seth P. Staples,	*New York City,*	400
Ralph B. Steele,	*New Haven,*	100
Levi Stillman,	*New Haven,*	100
Sidney M. Stone,	*New Haven,*	50
Zalmon Storrs,	*Mansfield,*	40
Oliver Stoughton, Jr.	*Plymouth,*	25
Augustus R. Street,	*New Haven,*	100
Benjamin Strong,	*New York City,*	200
Edward Strong,	*New York City,*	100
Geo. W. Strong,	*New York City,*	400
Henry Strong,	*Norwich,*	200
John Strong, Jr.	*Woodbury,*	20
Wm. Strong,	———	50
Justin Swift,	*Windham,*	20
R. Talcott,	*Vernon,*	200
Benjamin Tallmadge,	*Litchfield,*	1000
Nathaniel W. Taylor,	*Yale College,*	400
J. Wm. Tenney,	*Wethersfield,*	50

Names.	*Residence.*	*Subscriptions.*
Eli Terry,	*Plymouth,*	200
Eli Terry, Jr.	*Plymouth,*	100
Eliphalet Terry,	*Hartford,*	50
Henry Terry,	*Plymouth,*	100
Roderick Terry,	*Hartford,*	25
Seth Terry,	*Hartford,*	50
Silas B. Terry,	*Plymouth,*	50
Ella Thomas,	*Roxbury,*	10
Seth Thomas,	*Plymouth,*	500
Asahel Thompson, 2d,	*Farmington,*	50
E. N. & I. Thomson,	*New Haven,*	100
Daniel Tillotson,	*Farmington,*	50
Geo. Tillotson,	*Brooklyn,*	25
Abijah Tomlinson,	*New Preston,*	20
Theron Towner,	*New Haven,*	50
Amos Townsend, Jr.	*New Haven,*	100
Elihu Townsend,	*New York City,*	100
Isaac Townsend,	*New Haven,*	1000
Isaac H. Townsend,	*New Haven,*	100
Chas. Tracy,	*Utica, N. Y.*	50
Frederick A. Tracy,	*New York City,*	100
E. N. Train,	*Boston, Mass.*	100
Atwater Treat,	*New Haven,*	50
Edmund Trowbridge,	*Roxbury,*	10
Stephen Trowbridge,	*New Haven,*	25
J. G. W. Trumbull,	*Norwich,*	200
Wm. W. Turner,	*Hartford,*	100
Asahel Tuttle,	*New Haven,*	100
Alex. C. Twining,	*West Point, N. Y.*	400
Stephen Twining,	*New Haven,*	200
Wm. Twining,	*Lowell, Mass.*	100
Stephen Van Rensselaer,	*Albany, N. Y.*	1000
Wm. P. Van Rensselaer, P. S. Van Rensselaer, and C. Van Rensselaer,	*Albany, N. Y.*	5000
Daniel Wadsworth,	*Hartford,*	1000
Sidney Wadsworth,	*Farmington,*	50
Misses Waldo,	*Worcester, Mass.*	100
Henry A. Walker,	*Albany, N. Y.*	200
Wm. H. Walker,	*New York City,*	100
Jno. S. Walsh,	*Albany, N. Y.*	100
Hiram W. Warner,	*Plymouth,*	25
Apollos Warner,	*Plymouth,*	50

Names.	*Residence.*	*Subscriptions.*
Isaac W. Warner,	*Plymouth,*	25
Lyman Warner, Jr.	*Plymouth,*	25
Wyllys Warner,	*Yale College,*	500
Thos. T. Waterman,	*Providence, R. I.*	25
Asa Waters,	*Millbury, Mass.*	25
H. L. & C. R. Webb,	*Albany, N. Y.*	400
Nehemiah E. Weed,	*New Canaan,*	20
Simon A. Wickes,	*Chestertown, Md.*	100
Benj. Welch, Jr.	*Norfolk,*	20
Lewis Weld,	*Hartford,*	100
Martin Welles,	*Wethersfield,*	100
Jas. H. Welles,	*Hartford,*	20
Russell C. Wheeler,	*New York City,*	100
Dyer White,	*New Haven,*	400
Henry White,	*New Haven,*	100
Nathan Whiting,	*New Haven,*	100
Henrietta F. Whitney,	*New Haven,*	100
Stephen Whitney,	*New York City,*	500
P. B. Whitmore,	*New Haven,*	20
Wm. H. Whittemore,	*Abington,*	100
Chauncey Whittelsey,	*Roxbury,*	10
David Whittelsey,	*New Britain,*	10
David C. Whittelsey,	*New Preston,*	50
Frederick Whittelsey,	*Rochester, N. Y.*	100
Joseph Whittelsey,	*Stonington,*	100
Mary A. Whittelsey,	*Roxbury,*	8
Roger N. Whittelsey,	*New Preston,*	20
Shelden Whittelsey,	*New Preston,*	25
Jos. D. Wickham,	*New York City,*	100
Robt. H. Wickham,	*Philadelphia, Pa.*	200
John Wight,	*Richmond, Va.*	100
Alvan Wilcox,	*New Haven,*	25
Niram Wildman,	*Danbury,*	15
G. M. Wilkins,	*New York City,*	100
Alpheus S. Williams,	*Saybrook,*	100
Cyrus Williams,	*North Stonington,*	100
John W. Williams,	*Philadelphia, Pa.*	25
Stephen C. Williams,	*New York City,*	100
Thos. S. Williams,	*Hartford,*	1000
Thos. W. Williams,	*New London,*	250
C. A. Winthrop,	*New Haven,*	100
Edward Winthrop,	*New Haven,*	100
Francis B. Winthrop,	*New Haven,*	100

Names.	*Residence.*	*Subscriptions.*
Wm. H. Winthrop,	*New London,*	100
Hubbard Winslow,	*Boston, Mass.*	50
David Wood,	*Albany, N. Y.*	50
Frederick Woodbridge,	*Manchester,*	10
Lucy M. Woodbridge,	*New London,*	100
Welles Woodbridge,	*Manchester,*	10
Wm. C. Woodbridge,	*Hartford,*	100
John Woodworth,	*Albany, N. Y.*	100
Theodore D. Woolsey,	*Yale College,*	500
Wm. W. Woolsey,	*New York City,*	2250
H. A. Wooster,	*Hollis, N. H.*	50
Edward Wurts,	*Louisville, Ky.*	100
Amount subscribed,		$105,938

Of the above amount, nearly $100,000 has been paid in. A portion of the remainder will probably be collected.

It may not be improper, in this connexion, to notice the decease of the Hon. James Hillhouse, which took place Dec. 29th, 1832, in the 78th year of his age. Mr. Hillhouse was the treasurer of the College for more than fifty years. "A statement of his efforts and influence in behalf of Yale College, since he became connected with it as an officer, would be a record of some of the most important changes in the history of the institution. It was his foresight and diligence, and his great personal influence with the Legislature more than any thing else, which obtained for the College in 1792, after the assumption of the State debts by the federal government, a grant of the outstanding revolutionary claims—a most seasonable relief, which saved the College from extinction and laid the foundation of its subsequent prosperity. It was his influence, too, which at the same time effected that change in the charter by which the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and six senior Senators for the time being, are members of the corporation. When he came into office, there were only three College buildings; and the entire corps of officers of instruction and government, was the President, the Professor of Divinity, the Professor of Mathematics, and two tutors. He formed the plan on which the line of buildings has been spread out and is still to be extended. He has seen eight College buildings added

to the venerable pile. He has seen one department after another annexed to the system of instruction, and one professional school after another, organized to meet the wants of the country; till the humble and feeble institution, for the existence of which its best friends trembled, has been advanced from the rank of an obscure seminary to the high station which it now occupies, as in many respects the first literary institution of a mighty nation, and not the least among the great luminaries of the world."*

Mr. Hillhouse's office as treasurer, is now filled by Wyllys Warner, Esq., who acted as agent for the College in procuring subscriptions to the above mentioned fund.

PROFESSORSHIPS.

In 1831, a separate professorship of the Greek language and literature (which had formerly been connected with that of the Latin language) was established, and Theodore Dwight Woolsey, Esq., a graduate of the College, was appointed to the chair.

A like division was also made in 1836, in the department of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics: Prof. Olmsted retaining the charge of the former, while the newly created professorship was filled by the appointment of Anthony Dumond Stanley, Esq., a graduate, and previously to his appointment, a tutor in the College.

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* Sketch of the life and character of the Hon. James Hillhouse, by the Rev. Leonard Bacon, in the Christian Spectator for June, 1833.

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